

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

# JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

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THE extraordinary spectacle of our great Army of citizen soldiers, thirteen hundred thousand strong, quietly separating into the myriad paths of peaceful life—fairly evaporating under the reappearing sun of peace—has often been the subject of deserved comment on both sides of the Atlantic. It was the story of CINCINNATUS repeated in a multiplying mirror of a million faces. And the fact will not lose interest by the lapse of time; as that elder history has never yet been diminished in glory. One great movement of world-wide interest, however, may seem to check our admiration of the speedy and orderly dissolution of the Union Armies. It is alleged that the Fenian movement is partly owing to the surplus belligerency of Irish-American soldiers, Federal or Confederate. And this opinion is hazarded not only in America, and in England, but even in France; in which latter country, however, it may be only a reflex from across the channel.

For example, the Paris *Débats* is disposed to consider Fenianism as one of those attempts at free soldiering which was likely to follow as an almost fatal consequence the sudden disbanding of the Federal Armies; and the same paper avers that it is “only a question of finding out in what part of the world the storm will burst. If not in Mexico, it will be in Ireland.” The idea has the merit of being philosophical; but we cannot regard it as accurate. In the first place, the “major” of the logic is untrue. The *Débats* declares that, “wherever powerful armies are hastily disbanded after having been hastily formed, they rarely fail to leave behind them certain elements in dissolution which foment and deposit in the atmosphere the germs of fresh storms. It is, then, only a question of finding out in what part of the world the storm will burst.” This conclusion, of course, being dependent on facts of human action, must rest upon historic examples by way of support. There are not a few apparently corroborative instances to be cited. Of these the most important, and, probably, that which, from being one of propinquity, and, so to speak, of experience, most influenced the opinion of the *Débats*—is the French Revolution, which was so largely brought on by the return to Europe of those gallant Frenchmen, who, headed by LAFAYETTE, had thrown their swords into the trembling scale of American Independence. Nevertheless, the generalization is too hasty. Even the example just cited was one in which a successful Revolution ripened another which was already growing. It needs no CARLYLE to tell us that France could not have avoided an uprising of its people. Our own Revolution did not produce, but only precipitated the other. On the other hand, regard the contrary examples. In the second chapter of his History of England, Lord MACAULAY thus describes the disbanding of CROMWELL’s army of citizen soldiers:—“Fifty thousand men, accustomed to ‘the profession of arms, were at once thrown on the world; and experience seemed to warrant the belief

“that this change would produce much misery and crime. But no such result followed. In a few months there remained not a trace indicating that the most formidable army in the world had just been absorbed into the mass of the community.” And why did this unexpected sobriety and peace at the discharge of the army occur? From the very composition of that army, which, according to the same writer, consisted of men who “sober, moral, diligent, and accustomed to reflect, had been induced to take up arms, not by the pressure of want, not by the love of novelty and license, not by the arts of recruiting officers, but by religious and political zeal, mingled with the desire of distinction and promotion.” Now, if human nature remains the same, what lesson comes from this historic fact narrated by MACAULAY? Could any one be cited in which the character of the Army in general and the motives that stimulated them, more closely resemble those of our ancestors of two hundred years ago? With so close a parallel, we need hardly go farther for example out of history. In a former special article, published many months since, we discussed with greater detail, the same historic instances. A century later, an army and navy just twice as large as CROMWELL’s was disbanded in England, and the same fear was expressed, and again it proved groundless. The *Commercial Advertiser* of New York some time since happily cited ADAM SMITH’s commentary on this latter event, as a guide to our own future. That political economist said the discharged men “were absorbed in the great mass of the people, and employed in a great variety of occupations. No sensible disorders arose from so great a change in the situation of more than a hundred thousand men, accustomed to the use of arms, and many of them to rapine and plunder. The number of vagrants was scarce anywhere sensibly increased by it, and even the wages of laborers were not reduced by it in any occupation.”

As a matter of fact, also, the whole temper of the disbanding Army has been peaceful. None of the riots occurred which might have been expected. Mexico lay, a tempting prize for adventurers, a rich field for glory and for spoils. Our Army marched one hundred thousand strong to the very brink of the Rubicon, there paused, and the major part of it was faced about and marched quietly homeward. No, we need have little fear that the military spirit which was aroused in this country by the war, is hostile either to Republicanism or to tranquillity. The motive which called the Volunteer Army together, and the character of those who constituted that Army, will sufficiently account for its quiet dispersion.

Continuing the list of regiments and companies to be immediately mustered out or consolidated by orders from the Secretary of War, we find the following in the former list, i. e., of those to be at once discharged:—One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Infantry; Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry; Company I, Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; Third Massachusetts Cavalry; Fifty-sixth, One Hundred and Fifty-third, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth, One Hundred and Sixty-second New York Infantry; Companies I and M, Second Ohio Cavalry; Company M, of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery; Companies A and B, Third Connecticut Heavy Artillery; Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry; Company F, Twenty-fourth United States Colored Troops; Battery G, Second Light Artillery, Colored Troops. The First, Second and Twenty-third regiments of Colored Troops, which have been

on duty in the Department of the South and in Texas, are on their way to Washington to be mustered out of the service. The Second New York Heavy Artillery has been mustered out, and has arrived home. The Eighteenth New York Cavalry have also arrived at the North, by way of Cairo. Next, among the list of consolidations, the Tenth, Twelfth and Thirteenth New Hampshire regiments have been consolidated with the Second; the Thirty-fourth and Fortieth Massachusetts have been transferred to the Twenty-fourth; the One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth New York have been consolidated with the Ninety-sixth New York; the One Hundred and Ninety-ninth and Two Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania have been transferred to the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth; the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio have been consolidated with the Sixty-seventh. By orders from the Adjutant-General’s Office, Batteries I and K, First United States Artillery; Batteries A and M, Second United States Artillery; Batteries C and E, Third United States Artillery; Batteries B and G, Fourth United States Artillery, and Batteries F and G, Fifth United States Artillery, have been designated to be retained as the mounted batteries of their respective regiments. The rest of these specified five regiments of Regular artillery are to be dismounted and organized as heavy artillery, and it is probable they will be sent to the Division of General SHERIDAN, for service in Texas and Florida. Some of the Regular cavalry in General STEEDMAN’s Department of Georgia, we are told, are moving in the same direction. Our last week’s summary of Volunteer troops to be mustered out should now be corrected in one or two little points, and may be again appended as follows:—Colorado cavalry—Second regiment; Georgia infantry—First regiment; Illinois cavalry—Third regiment; Indiana infantry—Thirty-sixth consolidated with Thirtieth, still in service, cavalry—Eleventh regiment; Iowa—Thirty-seventh regiment; Kansas cavalry—Fifteenth regiment, field and staff, and companies A, I, L and M, Eleventh regiment; Louisiana infantry—Second regiment, cavalry—First regiment; Maine infantry—company A First battalion of Volunteers, companies F, G and I, Twelfth, and B and I Fifteenth, published in circular of September 2d, as mustered out, should have read detachments of such companies, cavalry—Second regiment; Massachusetts artillery—Fourth and Seventh batteries; Missouri cavalry—Fourteenth regiment; Tennessee cavalry—Twelfth regiment; Texas cavalry—First regiment; United States colored troops, infantry—First, Fifth, Sixth, Twentieth and Twenty-seventh regiments, artillery—Eleventh regiment; Veteran reserve corps, infantry—company B, Third regiment, published in circular of September 2d, as mustered out, should have read, “detachment of said company;” Wisconsin artillery—Ninth battery, cavalry—Third regiment.

The Pension Bureau desires that it should be understood among applicants for pensions whose claims are based upon loss of limbs that their applications need not be accompanied by certificates of such loss, unless especially called for, as the Bureau learns from the records of the War Department such curtailment of limbs as exists among men who have been discharged from service. The object of this notice is to advise such applicants that the expense of obtaining certificates of disablement is needless in substantiating their claims to Government bounty. The Surgeon-General has issued a call to the corporators appointed by act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, for the founding of

a "National Military and Naval Asylum for the Relief of the Totally Disabled Officers and Men of the Volunteer Forces of the United States," earnestly requesting their attendance at the Smithsonian Institute on the 18th inst., to take measures for the establishment of such an institution.

The monthly records of the various bureaus for September are coming in. It appears that the number of prize claims settled at the Fourth Auditor's office during the month of September last was 1,866, and the amount disbursed by the same office, \$286,430.95. During the same month, 7,496 accounts of officers were revised by this department, 119,409 vouchers examined, involving an amount of \$36,846,410, and 628 delinquent officers reported. During the same month, at the Pension Bureau, 2,041 widows', minors', and orphans' claims were admitted, together with 1,393 invalid claims, while the whole number of cases disposed of amounted to 3,753, 208 being rejected. 18,460 letters and circulars of inquiry were sent off during the month. Besides, 4,580 surgeons' certificates of disability were recorded and filed, making a total of 45,400 soldiers discharged the service since the 1st of January.

It has been rumored that General MEIGS was to leave the head of the Quartermaster's Department, and that Colonel CROSBY, Colonel VINTON, or some other officer of the Bureau would succeed him. Just now, considerable discussion is going on concerning the Quartermaster's Department, and a press correspondent asserts that a board of competent officers will probably be convened shortly to revise the regulations of that department, with a view to simplifying its forms and adapting them to the requirements of the service. Some unemployed officers might slip into good positions in a modified bureau. Over one thousand men employed in the Quartermaster's Department of Washington as teamsters, forage masters, laborers, etc., have been discharged within the past few weeks. Colonel LUDDINGTON, Chief Quartermaster of the department, has turned over to the Quartermaster-General during the past month about four hundred teams and wagons, which will doubtless be disposed of at public sale. Most of the subsistence dépôts in Washington have now been vacated, and the business of about thirty buildings concentrated in one, leaving the others for public sale. The Commissary of Subsistence of the Department of Washington sold one day last week 1,079 head of cattle at Alexandria, and the prices brought an average of 590-100 per pound. Most of the cattle were purchased by farmers residing in London, Fairfax, and Accomac counties, Virginia. While the Quartermaster's Department in Washington is thus slackening its labors, the branch at the post of Fort Monroe is increased of late, as the assistant quartermasters in sub-districts are turning in their property as fast as practicable. So many of the clerks and laborers have been dismissed from this branch that several vessels are detained for want of help to discharge their cargoes.

The Government order prohibiting the disinterment and removal North of the bodies of the Union soldiers buried in the Washington cemeteries, has now ceased in effect, its limitation being the 1st of October. A great many bodies will, no doubt, be removed by relatives and friends during the fall months. A permit will be necessary in all cases when a body is to be removed. It is contemplated to establish a Burial Bureau, as Captain MOORE's office will probably soon be closed. Persons desiring to obtain the body of a deceased soldier must be prepared to make an affidavit before a justice of the peace or a notary public to the effect that he is duly authorized to receive said body, and at the same time state the company and regiment to which he formerly belonged. All applications should be made at the office of JAMES M. MOORE, Assistant Quartermaster, where a record is kept of the deaths of a large proportion of those who have fallen during the war, their company, regiment and rank, together with their conjugal condition, residence of widow or relative, cause of death, and exact locality of grave. The affidavit must be left at Captain MOORE's office, where he will receive an order for exhuming the body. The Government makes no charge for furnishing all information relative to the interment of deceased soldiers, but after it has granted the necessary permission to exhume their bodies, relinquishes all care and supervision, and the corpse must be taken from the cemetery by private convey-

ance, and prepared for shipment to its destination by the same means. It is essential that a body be so prepared as to prevent any unpleasant odor, which can be done by means of disinfecting powder, or by sealing it in a metallic or air-tight deodorizing case. Of the two hundred general hospitals that existed on the first of January last, only forty now remain, containing about seven thousand patients, who are treated with great care. The Washington branch of the United States Sanitary Commission has closed up its original occupation, and all surplus stock, office fixtures, &c., will be disposed of by sale. The claim agency, however, we are happy to hear, is still to be continued. This has been a very wide-spread and useful charity. The Commission is reported to have on hand still about \$400,000 in funds. The Christian Commission has also closed its business and transferred the whole of the stock of soldiers' and freedmen's goods to the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Paymaster-General has cautioned paymasters to guard carefully against attempts now extensively prevalent to pass forged discharge papers. The counterfeits are so expertly executed in all respects as to defy the closest scrutiny. It has been ordered that no payment shall be made on such papers except to the soldier himself, when that is at all practicable; whose identity shall be established to the satisfaction of the paymaster, either by known third parties or by such careful cross-examination of the claimant as may be convincing of the fact. When from sickness or other cause the soldier cannot present himself, payment may be made to his attorney, upon power duly executed; but, in all such cases, the attorney must be required to endorse upon the papers a guarantee of their genuineness. Checks, in all cases, whether issued to principal or attorney, should be drawn, payable to the former. The accounts of Colonel GEORGE H. CROSSMAN, chief disbursing officer of the Army at Philadelphia, from July 1st, 1862, to August 31st, 1864, are at present in the hands of the Second Auditor of the Treasury. They are represented in 21,000 vouchers and over 500 pay-rolls, which show that during the period mentioned, \$71,257,924.90 were disbursed. It has taken a clerk over five months to examine the vouchers, &c. But few errors have been discovered; these are of small moment, and easily corrected.

Before the close of the year all of the forts around Washington will doubtless be dismantled, unless two or three remain permanently armed. Of the whole thirty-seven composing the line of defence south of the Potomac, twenty-six have been dismantled already, and the timber, lumber, and abatis will be sold at public auction. The following are the names of the forts which have been dismantled thus far: Forts Marcy, Bennet, Haggerty, Woodbury, Cass, Albany, Scott, Jackson, Runyon, Berry, Barnard, Reynolds, Garesche, Williams and Willard, all of which are on the south side of the Potomac. Those dismantled on the north side are Forts Jamison, Thayer, Morris, Saratoga, Bunker Hill, Slemmer, DeRussey, Smeade, Kearny, Russell, Gaines, Bayard, Simmons and Mansfield. Forts Snyder, Ricketts, Wagner, Davis, Meigs and Chapin, across the Eastern Branch, have also been dismantled. A large number of batteries, block-houses, stockades, &c., composing the defences of Washington, have also been removed.

The assertion of some papers that the whole Veteran Reserve corps was to be immediately mustered out, is incorrect. Undoubtedly that event will take place in due course of time. But the corps will be retained as now organized, until the Regular Army is filled out by recruiting. The twenty-four regiments of the corps have been consolidated into ten, and the whole force is about 6,000 strong.

General TERRY's prompt action with regard to the Richmond elections and also with regard to suspending temporarily the functions of the Richmond City Council has, we are told, caused a military council of the chief officers of his Department to be held, for the purpose of ascertaining how soon and how far the recently-elected city government may be permitted to act. Probably an official order will be soon issued relating to General TURNER's action. The mayor elect is not content with the decision of the military authorities in this case. General TERRY has by a general order designated nine members of the City Council and nine Aldermen, being a majority of each body elected in July, who shall be permitted to qualify and organize for the sole purpose of appointing officers

to conduct the Congressional election, which is to take place on the 12th inst. There is some difficulty among the candidates for Congress, a part of whom want to draw the salary and to accumulate the honor, but are conscious that they cannot take the oath. Now, it seems to us, that, if there is no man in any given district who is able to take the oath, then the Congressional action should be promptly rescinded. Because, if the revolted States are to be henceforth treated like the loyal States, then each district should undoubtedly be represented in Congress. But, if there be in any district one competent and worthy man, fit and proper to represent his constituents, who can take the prescribed oath, then let him be chosen. Should Congressional action be made boy's play, because some persons original secessionists make all haste to become office-holders again, and draw Government pay and "pap" instanter? It would be wiser for such gentry to pause for a few brief months, and let others, as worthy as they, represent their constituents. After a very little while, they can again secure the emoluments of office, as before the Rebellion, and for the rest of their natural lives. But, for the very first election, a little modesty would be in better taste than such unseemly hurry. In the Lynchburg district all the candidates having declared that they cannot take the oath prescribed for members of Congress, a number of citizens have issued a card requesting them to withdraw from the field, and nominating in their stead Hon. J. M. BORRIS, of Culpepper. If the latter gentleman be worthy, he may possibly do as well as the other candidates. If not, and no other is, let the oath be withdrawn as soon as possible, so as to secure at least a representative.

General TERRY has made some interior changes in the districting of his department. The sub-district of Staunton is detached from the district of Southwest Virginia, and, with the sub-district of the South Anna, will hereafter constitute the district of Central Virginia. Nelson county is detached from the sub-district of Lynchburg, and is attached to the sub-district of the South Anna. Brevet Major-General S. S. CARROLL is relieved from the command of the district of Northeast Virginia, [and assigned to the command of the district of Central Virginia, with his headquarters at Charlottesville. Brigadier-General T. M. HARRIS is assigned to the command of the district of Northeast Virginia, with his headquarters at Fredericksburg. The troops of the new district in this way created will constitute a separate brigade. One more warning has been given to the inhabitants of the Department of Virginia that that department is still under military rule. The license given by the Provost-Marshal of that department for the publication of the *Commercial Bulletin*, of Richmond, has been revoked and the office of the paper closed. The reason assigned in the order is that, in its issue of September 30th, the paper published an article containing an indecent insult to the memory of the late PRESIDENT of the United States, and to those who surrounded him during his administration of his office, and an almost equally offensive reflection upon his Excellency President JOHNSON.

In General RUGER's Department of North Carolina, Brevet Brigadier-General HEATH, of Ohio, has been relieved from command of the sub-district of Morgan, and has, by direction of General RUGER, assumed command of the district of West North Carolina, with headquarters at Salisbury, N. C. Several collisions have occurred of late in this district between the disbanded North Carolina troops who had been serving in the United States Army and the returned Rebel soldiers. Several lives have been lost in these affrays, which occur principally in the mountain counties. Detachments of the Fifth Ohio cavalry have been sent to these counties to preserve the peace. General RUGER's order for the troops to stay away from the polls at the recent election was everywhere complied with to the letter. At Newbern, indeed, in General PAINE's command, in many instances, not even the usual military guard was to be found at the different posts. According to the *Raleigh Standard*, the unpopular military order which once required ladies to take the oath of allegiance before marrying, is repealed, and now any lady may marry "without taking the oath of allegiance, except to her spouse, which latter we hope to see duly administered."

In the Department of Georgia, General STEEDMAN

has taken an important step toward the reestablishment of the civil authority by the issuing of the following order, which has been accepted with great satisfaction by the people of Georgia:—"All orders issued by military authority in this department, relating to contracts between individuals (except those which interest freedmen) or determining the right, title, or possession of property of any description whatever, except property owned or claimed by the Government, are hereby suspended, and all officers on duty in this department are prohibited from adjudicating questions of contracts or conflicting claims to property, real or personal, except when necessary to protect the rights and interests of the Government." This order is understood to be inspired from the War Department. The occasion for it grows out of a case considering the title to about ten thousand bales of cotton, in regard to which Brevet Brigadier-General GROSVENOR (Colonel Eighteenth Ohio) undertook to adjudicate in General STEEDMAN's name. A sale of the cotton was alleged by one party and denied by the other party, against whom General GROSVENOR tried to enforce a decision which he ought never to have made, whatever might be the actual merits of the case. Our military authorities will generally be safest to confine themselves as far as possible to the protection of the inalienable rights of "life and liberty," which, according to the Declaration of Independence, belong to all men. The less they have to do with questions involving the rights of property, the less danger they will run of being overruled. These questions can generally be left to the adjudication of the civil courts.

The following acknowledgment "to the ladies of Augusta, Ga., appears in the daily papers of that city, from the headquarters of the Thirty-third United States colored troops, Hamburgh, S. C.:—

The members of the non-commissioned staff desire to return their sincere thanks to the ladies of Augusta, Ga., and those of this vicinity, for their sumptuous entertainment on the 8th inst. This highly flattering compliment we know is expressive of their appreciation of the success of the cause of freedom. Our thanks, therefore, are but the counterpart of those of the entire regiment. May the fair donors long live to enjoy their heartfelt appreciation of the cause.

We do not know that the fact that the demonstration referred to was exclusively confined to the colored ladies of Augusta ought to detract from the evidence it affords of the revival of the "era of good feeling" among the daughters of the Sunny South. If the wise Solomon, who had the choice among a thousand, was content to acknowledge as his bride one who was "black but comely," perhaps the "ladies of Augusta" need not shrink from including among their number those fair ones "the sun has looked upon."

The trial of three of the young bloods of Augusta, Ga., for the murder of Captain HEASLY, of the Freedman's Bureau, is in progress in that city. As the case is an important one we shall endeavor to give a synopsis of the evidence in the case as soon as the decision is rendered. A threatening letter to General STEEDMAN declares that he shall never leave the State of Georgia alive if the young men are executed. We imagine that the decision of the court as to their guilt will have more influence in their fate than a score of letters written by heads with more zeal than brains. If the accused are clearly convicted, their fate should be certain, for a more cold-blooded murder has seldom been perpetrated, as the evidence when published will show.

Brevet Major-General BRANNAN, who has hitherto commanded the Savannah district, has been relieved. He is assigned, as we indicated several weeks ago, to a command in General STONEMAN's Department of the Tennessee. He has left Savannah for Nashville via Augusta, with Brevet Major WILLIAM A. COULTER and Lieutenant M. M. DAVIDSON, of his personal staff. All of these gentlemen have proved faithful and popular officers, and their departure is regretted. Brevet Brigadier-General EDWIN P. DAVIS, Colonel One Hundred and Fifty-third New York Volunteers, of the sub-district of the Ogeechee, will assume temporarily the command of the district, to be succeeded permanently, it is said, by General WILSON, lately in command at Macon. The Department, at our last advices, was divided into four districts: the District of Savannah, General BRANNAN, (lately) commanding; the District of Augusta, General J. H. KING commanding; the District of Allatoona, General J. A. JUDAH commanding; and the District of Columbia, General J. T. CROXTON commanding. A friendly letter from the Department, containing the list of the

regiments on duty there was mislaid for several weeks. Its information is condensed below, with the warning that changes have doubtless taken place meanwhile, under the present rapid reduction of forces:

#### DISTRICT OF SAVANNAH.

Ninetieth New York, Hawkinsville; Twelfth Maine, Thomaston; Fourteenth Maine, Darien; One Hundred and Fifty-third New York, Savannah; One Hundred and Seventy-third New York, Savannah; One Hundred and Sixtieth New York, Hawkinsville; One Hundred and Sixty-second New York, Hawkinsville; One Hundred and Third United States C. T., Savannah.

#### DISTRICT OF AUGUSTA.

Thirteenth Connecticut, Augusta; One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York, Augusta; One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New York, Augusta; One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New York, Augusta; One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York, Augusta; Eighteenth Ohio, Augusta.

#### DISTRICT OF ALLATOONA.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana, Cuthbert; One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio, Macon; One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois, Americus; One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois, Columbus; One Hundred and Thirty-seventh United States C. T., Macon; One Hundred and Thirty-sixth United States C. T., Atlanta; One Hundred and Thirty-eighth United States C. T., Atlanta.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS.

Twenty-ninth Indiana, Atlanta; Sixty-eighth New York, Atlanta; One Hundred and Forty-ninth Illinois, Atlanta; One Hundred and Fiftieth Illinois, Atlanta; Fourth United States cavalry, Macon; Fourth United States artillery, Co. "I," Macon.

General CANBY has created another sub-division within his Department of Louisiana, and assigned General DOOLITTLE to the command. The Fourteenth Maine regiment has been mustered out of the service. San Antonio advices say that General MERRITT is actively engaged in sending large detachments of cavalry to hunt down the Indians and Jayhawkers, and otherwise protect the frontier. General CUSTER will soon be ordered to Austin to engage in operations in that quarter.

General PALMER, in the Department of Kentucky, has had some conflicts with the civil authorities concerning the negro troops and the slaves in that State. The matter is discussed in another column.

The Powder River Indian Expedition is ended, and General CONNER's columns have returned to Fort Laramie. The Report goes that the results of the campaign were four pitched battles with the Cheyennes, Sioux, and Arapahoes, with the loss on our side of Captain COLE, of the Sixth Michigan, and twenty-four men killed and two wounded; an Indian loss of from four hundred to five hundred killed, and a large number wounded; the entire destruction of the village of the Arapahoes, and the capture of five hundred head of horses and mules. The Arapahoes acknowledge a loss of sixty-eight of their braves in one battle, and are now coming in to make peace. It is thought however, that the Sioux and Cheyennes are not half whipped. The citizens fear that the Sioux and Cheyennes will come back on the roads and interfere with the mails and telegraph. The expedition was carried out under the most embarrassing circumstances. Not a pound of stores intended for the expedition arrived in time for use; the troops were mutinous, and claimed their discharge because the Rebellion had ceased, and regiments were ordered to be mustered out as soon as they arrived on the plains. This latter fact concerning the dissatisfaction of the troops at being retained in service is too obvious to require concealment. It is stated that about 300 men from the 14th, 15th, and 32d Illinois regiments, comprising, it is said, some of the best soldiers in their regiments, deserted some time ago to avoid being sent across the plains. They returned a few days afterwards, but having meantime been marked as deserters, the brigade commander declared a forfeiture of all pay, bounty, allowances, etc., past or future, and a dishonorable discharge. Believing the punishment harsh, they demanded a court-martial. This has been granted, and the trial will shortly commence. General SHERMAN left St. Louis lately on a tour of inspection through his military division with a view to cutting down the forces and

muster out as many men as the exigencies of the Indian service permit.

We have now the full text of the treaty made at the Indian Council at Fort Smith with the tribes of Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Osages, Seminoles, Senecas, Shawnees and Quapaws; but, as it does not differ materially from the abstract previously published, it will be unnecessary to print it. Colonel SELLS, the special Commissioner sent out to treat with the Southern Indians, met the Osage tribe at or near Pine Bluff, Kansas, about 100 miles from Lawrence, and on the 29th of September, concluded with them an important treaty. The Osages cede about one million of acres, for which the Government pays three hundred thousand dollars. About two millions of acres are also ceded from the north side of their reservation, to be sold in trust for the Indians. All these lands are in Kansas, and the rights of settlers on these lands, who are heads of families, are protected by the treaty.

#### THE CYPHER OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.

An article which has appeared in a western paper has attracted some attention from the fact that its author was at one time employed in the War Department and by its reckless statements. Among these is that the principal utility of the Signal Corps has been to catch and read the message of Rebel signal officers, just as they have caught and read ours, "for it should be understood that our signals and their's were substantially the same, and that no system of visible signals has yet been invented which cannot be decyphered by an expert."

The following message is encyphered with the simple apparatus of the Signal Corps:

"CLBBHQHBAG & YFSINGVBINGS AMPCT-KTION  
MZYPXOTSXB . INGU&PSDZSYN VTELYTIONTQJY  
WRINGLQPM& OELIGHFOY FILOUSPN  
INGTNEAHCS RSAVJOSXCYJ QJAG"

It is held, first, that no expert not of the Signal Corps, who is now, or has been, in the employ of the War Department, or of any Army of the United States during the war, can interpret this message at all; and, second, that no expert in the United States, not of the Signal Corps, can interpret it with less than three days' labor.

To compensate any reasonable endeavor the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will pay the sum of fifty dollars to the first successful interpreter, to be determined by himself.

This cypher can be wholly changed at the wave of a flag in twenty seconds' time. It can be more difficult. It is plainer in print than it appears in signals. A second message need not resemble this. It will benefit the service to know the rules by which this message may be interpreted, and no one will be more willingly assured that it can be than the writer.

A. J. M.

*The Algonquin* is not yet ready to recommence her competitive trials with the *Winooski*, and it will probably be several days yet before she will be in condition to come up to time. We are told that her "feed-pipe has not yet come from the foundry." This feed-pipe covers a multitude of sins in other parts of the steam machinery. It is simply absurd to say that it has taken all this time to restore a short length of cast-iron feed-pipe. Worse accidents of a similar kind are often repaired at sea at the shortest notice. The fact is, the whole machinery, after a fifty-two hours' run, is undergoing a general rejuvenating. Meanwhile, the *Winooski*, as might have been expected, is ready for the trial at any moment. Like any other respectable paddle-wheel ship, she came out of a ninety-six hours' trial entirely uninjured as regards her engine.

GENERAL D. N. COUCH has been nominated by the Democratic Convention for Governor of Massachusetts. In a letter to the Secretary of the United Service Club, acknowledging the congratulations of that organization, General COUCH says:—"I shall accept of this trust, offered with such unanimity by my fellow-Democrats of the State, and express to the society my deep emotion upon having been commanded by those with whom I share the honor and glory of having belonged to the Army of the Potomac." The General's Republican opponent is Mr. ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, who will, of course, be elected.

COLONEL A. P. BLUNT, Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Monroe, has returned to duty after a short absence on business to his native State.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, of the Freedman's Bureau, will leave Washington on Tuesday next, on a brief visit to the Southern Atlantic and Gulf States, on business connected with the welfare of the freedman.

WILLIAM FAXON, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, has returned to Washington from Connecticut, and resumed the duties of his office.

First Lieutenant W. B. McKEAN, United States Marine Corps, has been ordered to command the Marine Guard of the steam sloop *Brooklyn*.

## THE FENIANS.

FENIANISM may be defined as the collective and organized expression of the hereditary disposition of Irishmen to punch JOHN BULL's head. There is a natural pugnacity in the true Celt which not only resents even an accidental treading upon the tail of his coat, but which is often led to imagine (for the sake of fictitious argument) that somebody has committed that breach of propriety. Now, undoubtedly, even before the days of CROMWELL, the greensward of Erin was violently trodden by a foreign heel. Ireland has had historic injuries enough to complain of, in the way of oppressive legislation, of social abuses, of starving tenantry, and of grasping landlords and gentry.

It is very justly affirmed, however, that most of these abuses have disappeared; that philanthropy and reform have wrought their good work to a great extent in the green isle, even if not to a sufficient extent; that education, civilization, and the modern disposition to do justice and to tilt down wrongs of all kinds, are making the condition of Ireland better and better, in a quiet way, with the progress of years. So far as this is true, it takes away proportionally from the moral support which unprejudiced observers might give by their sympathy to the Fenian movement. *A priori*, all insurrection against lawful government is quite wrong: go on, and prove that any specified government is a curse to the governed, and you begin to remove, in that case, the presumption which always lies against insurgents.

While, however, the question of the merits and faults of British government in Ireland is entirely relevant to the question of what ought to become of the present Fenian insurrection, it may have very little to do with what will become of it. Even the Paris *Presse* says that, "at bottom Ireland has no real grievance; she is in the enjoyment of religious, civil, and commercial liberty. Every grade, rank, and dignity, all the rewards of civil, military, or political life are as open to the Irish as to the English. The General most laden with honors during this century, WELLINGTON, was an Irishman. The Irish everywhere occupy foremost positions in the army, at the bar, on the bench; in Parliament the Irish brigade disposes of the majority, and almost lays down the law to the ministry. In times of famine Ireland has ever found in the purse of England the most liberal and generous assistance. We say, therefore, with the utmost confidence, that Ireland has neither a motive for revolting nor the means requisite for doing so." As for English journals they teem with inquiries of what the Fenians want; what they have to complain of; what grievances they have suffered; and why they do not seek by constitutional methods to redress whatever there are. All that is very well, but it will not help the actual case, nor avert impending insurrection. In our own war, the South had far less to complain of than the Fenians; had ten times greater influence in the General Government; might have controlled that Government, with all its offices of honor and profit, by an inch of politic concession; and had the means of constitutional redress opened to it. Yet the South appealed to arms. And so it is with the Fenians. Arouse their feelings against Great Britain against the government, and they are ripe for rebellion, without philosophical inquiry into why and wherefore. This is peculiarly the case with a people so inflammable as the Irish. They cut all sorts of frantic capers over Erin, the Shamrock, and the Harp. They brandish their shillalehs with great spirit at mention of the injustice of the Saxon. The "Wearing o' the Green" is a very Marseillaise to them, in the excitement it creates. You need comparatively little argument on abstract principles with gallant lads to whom by Donnybrook Fair the most intelligible idea of Elysium is presented.

One of the chief questions discussed on both sides of the water is the part which America will take, either officially or privately, by open act or by sympathetic support, in this Fenian movement. England, with the trepidation which follows upon an unsuccessful and discovered complicity with wrong, fears that we shall repeat against her that policy expressed by the byword of "British neutrality." Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all. But America has to think twice, before she takes her ground, so far as even sympathy goes, upon the Fenian movement. She has, on the one hand, no blind and maddening love for England, which, resting on myriad acts of attachment and aid from that island, would make her too fond a friend, too devoted an ally for her to look upon Great Britain's enemies as other than her own. But still more, the recent conduct of Great Britain toward this country, not so far as official action went, perhaps, but so far as sympathy can go—would make the more passionate of our people actually rejoice at the Fenian movement. She gave us a definition of what *neutrality* meant, we might say, and now, let us quote the interpretation out of her own diplomatic dictionary. She had no mercy on us in our hour of need, and let her look for none from us in her own. She once thought insurrection was not so bad a thing, let her then take her fill of it. It is clear that now England is likely to

have a mild form of the disease of secession from which America barely escaped death. And America, following the prescription which the good physician across the water gave us, might send back a Yankee imitation of Alabama and Armstrong guns.

But we believe America is not going to do anything of the sort; not officially at all, and not even individually to anything like a representative extent. We, on this side of the water, do not believe in secession from a lawful and decent government. It is a question of principle as well as of policy with us. We have suffered too deeply from insurrection ourselves to be ready to jump into another war in support of it across the Atlantic. The Fenians have more cause than the South ever had to rebel, and yet our Government will not return evil for the evil it received at England's hands. Of course, Irish "exiles" in this country, and the Fenian organizations will not only aid in the insurrection in Ireland by their sympathy, but, as far as may be, by their money, their munitions, and perhaps by their lives. But this is a thing not to be prevented, in a country so free as ours, where no passport system reigns, and where egress and ingress for men and for goods is so little hampered. Already we have had one specimen of the way in which Secretary SEWARD responds to the conduct of Earl RUSSELL. The London *Times* says of our Government that, so far from sowing at filibustering designs, or at the exportation of fire-arms to Ireland, there is reason to believe that it has earnestly discouraged them. It is stated that the information upon which the seizure was made at *The Irish People* office, in Dublin, was derived from Washington, and may probably have been communicated to the English Minister by the United States authorities. The *Morning Post* asserts that the American Government is strongly opposed to the Fenians, and will do all in its power to defeat them. It says President JOHNSON and Mr. SEWARD are animated by the most friendly sentiments toward England, and the latter has communicated Fenian movements to the British Cabinet, and neither the British public nor the Government will readily forget Mr. SEWARD's honorable and amicable conduct. If all this be true, the English people will be doubly conquered by America; conquered once in the failure of the rebellion for Southern slavery and secession, which a part (though by no means all) of the British nation favored with their wishes; conquered more effectually by the refusal of our Government to sanction the rebellion for Irish liberty and secession which is now inaugurated.

It is very interesting to know exactly how much progress Fenianism has already made in Ireland. But that is a difficult matter to determine. There is more smoke than fire, so far, in its demonstrations, and although, in the dearth of other news, the English papers seize with avidity on this, no formidable insurrection has taken place. Nevertheless, it is beyond doubt that the germs of a serious conspiracy exist in Ireland, which may give the British Empire trouble, unless seasonably repressed. In America, the Fenians, as an organization, have existed for several years. Under that name or another, societies formed by the same classes for the same object, were flourishing long before the war of secession. In public, they have confined themselves to meetings, always orderly and undemonstrative. Undoubtedly, however, they have secretly sent over men, money and munitions to Ireland, though we are quite of the opinion that none of these have gone hitherto to even respectable extent. However, in point of numbers, the Fenian organization in America is very formidable. How powerful it is in point of resources cannot be affirmed by those who view the society from the outside. It is safe to say that apparently its most vigorous efforts would be at the outset, and that most of its members would be exhausted after several heavy contributions of money and means to the insurgents. As yet, it has not at all developed its strength.

In Canada there are also Fenian organizations, but not so open as here. In Ireland, hitherto, the Fenians have confined themselves to very petty riotous demonstrations, to scrimmages with the constables, to the "wearing o' the green" and singing national songs. The south of Ireland is the part most disaffected. Meanwhile, the efficient constabulary are at work putting down the rioters. Arrests have been made all over the southern counties. In Dublin the total number of arrests was thirty-one, including, however, no person of even average respectability. On September 16th, the Lord Lieutenant put the city and county of Cork under the Peace Preservation Act, which is equivalent to a sort of martial law. On the previous evening, the office of *The Irish People*, a Dublin Fenian newspaper, was seized, and the publication suspended. Other vigorous measures have been taken by the British Government to assist the regular constabulary with a military force, though the former, so far, have been perfectly equal to the task of arresting the rioters. General Sir HUON ROSE, K. C. B., who succeeded Lord CLYDE (the late Sir COLIN CAMPBELL) as Commander-in-Chief of the English army in India, has taken command of the Dublin military district. The 6-

gun sloop-of-war *Gladiator*, the gunboats *Highlander* and *Rose*, the *Liverpool*, 42 guns, one of the new class of wooden screw steam frigates, with a crew of 550 men, the steamer *Advice*, and the gunboat *Terror*, are the naval force we pick out of the Irish and English papers as already cruising along the insurrectionary districts. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Belfast, Londonderry and all other important points of the island are held by regular troops, militia, or police. The *Army and Navy Gazette* denies that the troops will prove disloyal, and says they are stationed on sound military principles in relation to such an occurrence as a general rising. The present military force in Ireland amounts to 26,000 men, and there are 10,000 armed police. In less than a week, according to the same authority, the Aldershot division, and the troops at Shorncliff, and the large garrison towns, could be landed at Cork, Dublin, or Limerick, and swell the total military force to about 60,000 men. It will be seen, therefore, that the Fenians have undertaken what Mr. LINCOLN used to call "a big job." We should not like to risk any reputation on prophesying success for it, without a total change in the present aspect of affairs, and an increase ten-fold of the present resources of the Fenian organization. And, to our minds, the strongest evidence that the organization does not itself feel confidence in an appeal to arms, is the remarkable care with which most or all able men continue to conceal their connection with it.

## THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE meeting of the British Association called out the usual number of papers on scientific subjects, both theoretical and practical. In the department of mathematics and physics the first paper was on the subject of telegraphic insulation, by Mr. WILLIAM HARPER. A paper on the "Sheathing of Deep-Sea Cables" followed, read by Mr. C. W. SIEMANS. The object of this paper was to call attention to the forces which act upon a cable, while descending to the bottom, and to certain conditions which have to be fulfilled in order to insure its durability when laid. It was mentioned that the spiral, or rather helical, sheathing usually employed for deep sea cables is eventually defective, because in hanging by one end each wire had a tendency to straighten itself, thus elongating the sheathing. The insulating core or copper conductor has to follow and break, and when the strain is removed from the outer wires they spring back toward their first position as much as the elongated core will let them, thus putting the vital parts of the cable to great danger. It was shown that an outer covering of each wire with hemp, while beneficial in reducing the specific gravity of an iron-covered cable, cannot be depended upon for strength, and rather increases the risk of rapid destruction of the cable when laid. The paper proceeded to show that a sheathing composed of two layers of strong hemp under an equal tension, bound tightly round by a flexible armor of copper or zinc sheathing, is free from the objections previously enumerated, and is the best possible form of cable; that such a cable actually forms the connecting link between France and Algeria, and has given evidence of permanent success.

Mr. W. J. MACQUORN RANKINE, C. E., LL.D., F. R. S., read a paper on the second law of thermo-dynamics. This law is that the quantity of energy converted between the forms of heat and mechanical power during a given change in the dimensions and conditions of a body, is the product of the absolute temperature into a function of that change; and in it and the first law (that of the convertibility of heat and mechanical energy) are summed up all the known phenomena of thermo-dynamics. Mr. RANKINE gave an elementary proof of a proposition before demonstrated by him by a lengthy algebraic process, that the second law of thermo-dynamics follows from the supposition, that sensible or thermometric heat consists in any kind of steady or steam-like molecular motion within limited spaces, as distinguished from unsteady motion, such as vibratory or wave-like motion, which is supposed to constitute radiance.

Mr. BALFOUR STEWART read a paper, drawn up by himself and Mr. J. B. CAPELLO, "On the Magnetic Storm of the beginning of August last, as recorded by the instruments at Kew and Lisbon." Mr. STEWART prefaced his paper by explaining that the needle of the compass does not always point to the north, and is not always fixed in any direction. These changes in the direction of the compass are sometimes violent, and are then called magnetic storms. The appearance of the Aurora Borealis and "earth currents" of electricity accompany these storms, which are also sometimes marked by the breaking out of many spots on the sun. The storm which began in August last, during the laying of the Atlantic cable, resembled in several particulars one which occurred in 1859. The instruments at Kew and Lisbon recorded the effects of these storms, and showed the variations of the needle. Their effects extended a long way. The storm of August 31 broke out at an early hour in the morning, and lasted till the next day, with rapid movements of the needle. After

an interruption it broke out again, and lasted nearly all the day. The storm showed the influence of forces horizontal, vertical, and declinational, and the magnetic storms of 1859 and the present year agreed in this, as well as in being characterized by two distinct outbreaks. Both also began in the night, or early in the morning, and there were many spots on the sun, which rapidly altered their shape and character. This showed that during these storms rapid changes were taking place on the surface of the sun. This subject is now attracting very great attention, and numbers of observers are watching with more or less minuteness; but as yet the data is still insufficient to establish any connection between magnetic storms and the appearance of spots on the sun. The study of these storms is of very great importance in connection with the subject of submarine telegraphs. Many eminent observers are of opinion that the Atlantic cable, if laid down, could not be worked continuously, on account of interruptions from this cause.

The Lunar Committee reported that they had adopted four forms for the registration of objects observed in the moon, to be used in constructing a map. The work was one of such great magnitude that it might remain undone for twenty years or more, even if the devotion of Mr. BIRT, their Secretary, should continue unabated during all that time. He had made observations on 121 nights and mornings during the last year—a very large number for England, and had made 704 entries on the forms.

Professor F. A. ABEL gave an account of experiments he has been making for three years on the mixture of phosphorous with copper for the purpose of hardening it. His experiments were made in the government arsenals, and he found that a small admixture of phosphorous, not more than one per cent., to copper cast in iron moulds or chills imparted greater tenacity, greater uniformity, and greater hardness. The phosphorized metal would bear an enormous amount of pressure before breaking, and would endure great strain, but would not stand severe jarring. It would not roll well, and if the phosphorus exceeded one per cent. it would suffer still more from sudden jarring. The object of the experiments was to see if phosphorized copper could be used instead of gun metal for ordnance, but we do not see that the metal can surmount the fatal difficulty of brittleness.

Dr. PHIPSON read a paper on the presence of silicium in iron. A firm of iron-makers sent him three specimens of very pure hematite pig-iron, and desired to know how it was that one of those irons gave tolerably good steel by the Bessemer process, the second very indifferent steel, and the third so bad that it could scarcely be called steel at all. Analysis showed that the three irons were very rich in silicium, and possessed almost identical composition. Long investigation led him to think that the difference depended upon the existence of silicium in the specimens in two different states. His experiments were yet in progress, and he doubted not that he should be able to throw still greater light on the subject. In the meantime his results had furnished him with a means of distinguishing at once pig-irons which would make Bessemer steel from pig-irons which would not, even when the specimens presented the same appearance.

The third paper of the session on submarine telegraphy, or materials to be applied to that use, was read by Mr. OWEN ROLAND, on "Parkesine." This is a compound with gun-cotton for a base, and a variety of solvents, oils, cotton-waste, etc., introduced. The material is enormously strong, being capable of supporting a mile of its own weight, while it possesses the great qualification of being joined in case of fracture with a strength equal to the original substance. It is not affected even by acids; and sea water, in which it has been immersed for a period of four years, has not in the least deteriorated its qualities. In dry heat as high as 212 degrees it remains electrically unimpaired, and not softened at even a higher temperature. Experiments on the loss of insulation of wires variously coated resulted very favorably for Parkesine.

Dr. F. G. FRENCH read a paper on a French method of utilizing iron furnace slag. The slag is run into a pit 8 or 9 feet diameter, and when cold cut up by means of large hammers and chisels. In France, where paving stone is scarce, the method answers very well, and the iron masters get rid of a troublesome mass of slag at a slight profit. But in England it would hardly pay. For a furnace running three tappings a day, 30 pits would be needed, requiring 2,400 square feet of space—more than most foundries can afford. But iron masters in England and this country would be glad of some way to relieve themselves of the immense loads of slag that cumber their grounds. Pennsylvania railways are in some parts ballasted with square blocks of this slag, but not with any system, and only where convenience dictated their use.

Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN read the fourth paper before the Association on submarine telegraphy. His subject was, "On some of the causes of the failure of deep-sea cables." He said that of 14,000 miles of such cables that have been laid, nearly three-fourths have been failures, and not more

than 4,000 or 5,000 miles are now in operation. The first thing he would recommend would be the strictest vigilance in manufacturing and handling the cable to guard against destructive accidents; second, the perfection of paying-out and taking-up machinery; third, the use of the best insulator. The *Great Eastern*, he said, was all that could be desired, and, if properly fitted and prepared, would find ample employment in laying submarine cables in every sea. He evidently had little faith that the lost cable could be recovered from the bottom of the Atlantic.

Sir W. G. ARMSTRONG read a paper on "chain-testing machines." He said the means previously employed to ascertain the breaking strain was very defective, consisting of a mitred valve pressed down by a loaded weight. He preferred to use a packed loaded plunger for the loaded valve. The packing, he said, should consist of cup leather, so that the friction should vary directly as the pressure. To this should be attached an indicator, which registered the amount of strain applied. The Board of Trade have recently fixed upon fifteen fathoms as the limit of chain to be tested at one time. Admiral Sir E. BELCHER called attention to the fact that, though a cable might be properly tested, still if it were allowed to remain in the water forty-eight hours, and during that time came in contact with the copper bottom of a vessel, its strength would be greatly impaired. He referred to an instance which occurred on board a vessel off Rio de Janeiro, in which the cable was nearly destroyed from such cause.

Professor RANKINE gave the partial results of experiments instituted to ascertain the difference between the resistance of water upon floating and immersed bodies. Two models of ship-shape, four feet long and painted, were made and employed in the experiments which were made according to the method formerly put in practice by Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, in which the uniformity of the propelling force was maintained by means of a regulating weight hanging from a pulley, under which the hauling cord passes, the model being guided in a straight course by means of a stretched wire. Twenty-eight experiments had been made on the first model, with the following results:—1. The resistance, when immersed so as to be just covered with water and no more, was more than double its resistance when half immersed, at the same speed. 2. When the after body of the model was turned so as to convert the water-line into buttock-line, its resistance was increased, and that whether the model was half immersed or just covered. The trials were not completed.

Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN read an essay, the joint production of himself and M. TATE, on the strength of material in relation to the construction of iron ships. The quality of iron estimated by work expended in the ultimate elongation of a bar one foot long and one square inch in section was first considered. This work with dynamic effect gave a comparative measure of the powers of resistance of different kinds of material to a strain of the nature of impact. By this it was shown that the resistance of thick plates to mixture is about two and a half times that of thin plates; that the resistance of thick steel plates is about one-tenth greater than that of low iron plates; and that the resistance of these latter plates is one-half greater than that of rolled plates. In discussing the best form of girder, to secure the most economy of material, the formula was applied to one of the most approved British iron ships, and it was shown that the upper portion of the ship should be about one-half stronger than it was in order to have a proper distribution of the material. Section five treated on the penetration of iron armor-plates by flat-faced tempered steel shot. The work requisite to penetrate a plate varies as the square of its thickness multiplied by the radius of the shot. It was shown from this formula that a 100 lb. steel shot, five inches in diameter, with the velocity of 1,200 ft. per second, would completely perforate an armor-plate exceeding five inches in thickness.

On the 23d ult., a meeting of non-commissioned officers and privates of the Veteran Reserve Corps was held at Camp Cadwalader, near Philadelphia, to consider measures for effecting their discharge from service. They adopted a series of sensible resolutions, in which they say that the service which they contemplated when they, after being disabled, enlisted in this corps, was to relieve able-bodied men who could be sent to the front; that having received no United States bounties, their pay is insufficient for that support of their families which they seek opportunity now to provide in civil life; that they realize their sacrifices of health and limbs, and believe what they now ask to be just; that the public expense would be diminished by their discharge; that they suggest some suitable provision to be made by the Government for the honorable support of such of their comrades as have, by the casualties of war, been wholly disabled for the pursuit of their usual trades and occupations; and that a divergence of interest between them and their commissioned officers prevents them seeking the endorsement and co-operation of the latter. They appointed a committee to frame a suitable petition to Lieutenant-General GRANT.

#### SCIENTIFIC FACTS.

MR. JOHN CALVIN MOSS, of England, contests the much vexed theory that the centre of the earth is a mass of fire and molten rock, over which a crust has formed, proportionally a mere shell, on which we live. "The idea that 'the interior of our globe is a vast fiery ocean doubtless arose," says Mr. Moss, "from the idea that heat was a material substance, and would have to pass off into space before the earth could cool; whereas the more modern researches of science show that heat is no more a material substance than motion, gravitation, or magnetism, but that it is merely a condition of matter; and that, in the case in question, instead of passing off from the earth, it would only become, by a gradual chemical action, fixed or latent. But even supposing that cooling would or did take place, it is a well known fact that all substances—water in the state of ice alone excepted—increase in density or weight as their heat is diminished, so that the cooler portions would be the first to sink from the surface toward the centre. Is it not quite evident that those substances most difficult of fusion and possessing the greatest specific gravity would therefore be the first to find their way to the centre? Now, gold, platinum and a few of the precious metals possess these qualities in a high degree above all other known substances, and though we know them to be scarce on the surface of the earth we have no assurance that they are not abundant in nature. I believe that the interior of the earth is abundantly supplied with, if not mainly composed of, them." The specific gravity of the earth has been variously calculated at 4.95, 5.44, 5.48 and 6.56; while that of platinum is 21.5, and gold 19.3. The specific gravity of the rocks which mainly compose the crust, which is under our observation, does not exceed 2.5; and supposing that the average density of all the constituents of the earth, except the metals named, is no higher, about one-fifth of the earth may be composed of gold and platinum—a globe four or five thousand miles thick. The value of such a deposit may be dimly imagined, when it is remembered that five million dollars will go in a box two and a half feet cube. Certainly no safer place for such a deposit could be found than the heart of the earth.

Further information is published relative to nitro-glycerine, the explosive agent, noticed in the JOURNAL three weeks ago. It is an oily liquid of a light yellow color, and 1.6 specific gravity. It consists of three atoms of nitric acid combined with one of glycerine. It requires a temperature of 360 Fahrenheit to explode it, and is therefore much safer than gunpowder, but, on the other hand, is excessively poisonous, though this is a lesser danger than premature explosion. The products of its combustion are as follows, in volumes:—Carbonic acid, 469; steam, 554; oxygen, 39; nitrogen, 236—total 1,298 volumes of gas for each volume of liquid. Gunpowder yields only 250 volumes. Nitro-glycerine develops more heat than powder, which serves to further expand the gases, so that the total effectiveness of the new agent is thirteen times as great, bulk for bulk, and eight times, weight for weight, as of the old. We find that mine owners are looking into this subject, and hope before long to record experiments of a practical nature made in this country.

In the extension of science and scientific applications the negative uses of heat are growing more numerous and important. In some countries refrigeration is made use of to concentrate weak saline solutions. In the manufacture of salt, and in the paraffin oil manufacture, as well as to procure chloride of potassium from sea water, the benefits of artificial refrigeration are ingeniously made use of. M. ALVARO REYNOSO, of Havana, Cuba, now proposes to apply it in the concentration of syrups. His process depends on the well-known fact, that water in freezing, separates from any substance held in solution, as in the case of icebergs; and on the fact that cold can be artificially produced at small cost. M. REYNOSO has found that a syrup marking only 6 deg. on BEAUME's scale, is converted by congelation into ice and syrup marking 30 deg. Heat is apt to injure sugar, and if it be found that cold has no bad effect on the syrup, the invention is certainly an important one. The ordinary temperature is much nearer the freezing than the boiling point, and by the new process instead of raising the sap from about 80 deg. to 212 deg., it will be necessary only to reduce it from about 80 deg. to 32 deg.

Professor THOMSEN, of Copenhagen, has succeeded in ascertaining the mechanical equivalent of light. He finds that the mechanical equivalent of the luminous radiation as distinct from the obscure radiation, from the flame of the French standard "bougie" is as nearly as possible 1.74 kilogrammes per minute, being about one-fiftieth of the total radiation from the same flame. A writer in "Cosmos" has calculated from this the mechanical equivalent of the total light of the sun, which he finds to amount to something like that of 1230 septillions of "bougies" or to 35 billions of tons (French), a billion kilometres being about equivalent to raising the weight of the Earth 20 feet.

The platinum medal of the Paris Société d'Encouragement

*de l'Industrie* has been awarded to M. Ozony, the celebrated manufacturer of seltzer and soda waters, for the simple method in which he obtains carbonic acid gas, in a perfectly pure state. Coke is burned in a furnace well supplied with air, and the products of combustion, chiefly carbonic acid and nitrogen, are passed through water to cool and free them from mechanical impurities, and finally into receivers filled with carbonate of soda in solution. When this has been converted into bicarbonate it is pumped into a boiler and heated by steam up to 212. One equivalent of carbonic acid is given off with aqueous vapor, which is condensed, and the gas passed to the gas-holder. By this method the gas is obtained very cheaply, the carbonate of soda being used again, and the only cost being in coke, labor, and wear and tear of materials.

Marshal VAILLANT, the distinguished French soldier, has been for some time engaged in analyzing the waters of forests, and will soon publish a work on the effect of forests on the purity of water.

The inventor of the adjustable mould for ship's beams described a few weeks ago, proposes to mould plates by the use of a perforated sheet of zinc, painted white. The outline is first drawn on the mould loft floor, and the sheet of zinc laid on it. The lines are then apparent through the holes in the zinc, and the outline may be drawn on the white surface of the zinc. The sheet is then transferred to the plate, and the outline dotted through the perforations, and afterwards completed. The marks may be rubbed from the zinc and the plate used an indefinite number of times.

#### FRENCH MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.

THE code of punishments in the French army differs from the codes of England, Prussia, Austria, and other European countries, in being graduated to every variety of offences, from those of a minor class to the highest crimes against military law. In Prussia and England, especially in the latter country, the most usual punishment for an offence is expulsion from the service, whatever the offence may be. There are no minor punishments of any kind for officers. Dismissal or cashiering from the service is the penalty for the lightest as well as for the gravest offences.

The case is widely different in the French Army. There the code varies in severity, from simple censure or arrest for a day or a week, to dismissal or cashiering. The colonel of a French regiment can order any officer on arrest, from a period varying from a few days to one month, for cases of breach of discipline or disobedience of orders. A week's arrest is sometimes ordered to an officer, if he is an old delinquent, for being a few minutes late in appearing on the parade-ground. Gross mistakes on field days, wilful neglect of duty, or disobedience of orders, are all punishable by short periods of arrest; and any officer may order any other officer of inferior rank, and who is directly under his orders, from one to three days of arrest. Thus a *chef d'escadron* may inflict this punishment upon any of the captains, second captains, lieutenants, and sub-lieutenants, of the squadron he commands; but he must not interfere with the officers belonging to other squadrons, though he may report their misconduct to their superior officers. The captain of a squadron has the power to put his second captain, either of his lieutenants, or sub-lieutenants, under arrest for a brief period, not exceeding three days. These arrests must be immediately reported to the colonel, to whom the person arrested has the right of appeal. We are informed, however, that an unjust exercise of this power to punish is of very rare occurrence. Every arrest is immediately noted down in the officer's *cahier de conduite*. An officer ordered under arrest remains in his own quarters; a non-commissioned officer is obliged to repair to the *salle de police*, a kind of supplementary guard-room. As the colonel of a French regiment has immense power, and can order minor punishments without trial, an arrest does not lead to a court-martial, except in rare and very grave cases.

But no officer rises to the rank of colonel in the French army without special selection, and he, in common with all his officers, is subjected every year to a rigorous and searching examination by the *inspecteur-général* of the *corps d'armée* to which his regiment belongs. This inspection is not a mere matter of form. The sole business of the *inspecteur-général*, who is a general officer, is to inspect very closely and report accurately to the Minister of War all that he sees in each regiment. Amongst other duties, he privately examines every officer in the regiment; he is, in short, a kind of military confessor, and the French officers call this examination the "confessional." The great advantage of this proceeding is that, if any officer has a complaint to make against his colonel or any other superior officer, he can do it at this time without subjecting himself to annoyance, or being watched by his superiors; or, if he desires to be promoted, or changed to another regiment, this is the proper time to prefer his request. It is the duty of the *inspecteur-général* to make a special and accurate report upon the character and abilities of every officer in the whole army; and it is by these reports that promotion is regu-

lated. The French officers naturally regard this "confessional" as the Magna Charta of their rights and privileges. Their military career is in the hands of the *inspecteur-général*; promotion goes entirely by merit, and not by favor or by purchase, and little or no injustice is ever suffered.

To the *chef d'état major* of the *inspecteur-général* (always a colonel of the staff corps) is assigned the duty of holding a confessional upon non-commissioned officers; and thus the whole personnel of each regiment above the rank of private is rigorously and impartially inspected, and the merits as well as the short-comings of each man are brought under the notice of the Government. The results of this system are seen in the admirable discipline and *esprit du corps* that characterize the French army.

The punishments to which private soldiers are liable are arbitrary, but rarely severe. The colonel of a regiment can order a man a month's arrest, or confinement in prison on a diet of bread and water, and any commandant, or *chef d'bataillon*, or *chef d'escadron*, can order him a fortnight's arrest. A captain has authority to punish for half that time. Gross breaches of discipline, and especially insubordination or mutiny, are punished by court-martial, with sentence to the *compagnies de discipline* in Algeria—the Zephyrs, as they are called. His service in this corps is not counted in a soldier's term of enlistment. Insurrection in the Zephyrs entails a sentence to the penal companies, where the offender is set to work on the roads, like a convict; but good conduct ensures good treatment, and a return to his own regiment. French soldiers are never flogged, as they are in the British army. They are too high spirited. Their officers say that a single lash laid on the back of the meanest soldier would excite the whole army to mutiny. But insubordination is punished with great severity, and the civil government never interferes in such cases.

The well-informed correspondent of the London *Daily News* at the military camp at Chalons, from whose letters we have condensed the foregoing statement, draws a comparison between the French and English systems, greatly to the advantage of the former. The English system admits of much injustice to individual officers, and is not unfrequently exceedingly prejudicial to discipline and the efficiency of the army. He especially instances the "confidence reports by commanding officers, documents which are taken in evidence before anything else, which are unknown as to their contents to those most concerned, and which have been the means of utterly ruining so many officers in the British army;" an abuse which the annual "confessional" in France renders entirely impossible.

#### NEW MILITARY BOOKS.

THE HERO'S OWN STORY. Under this title are collected in a neat pamphlet—price 50 cents—General SHERMAN's official accounts of his various marches through Georgia and the Carolinas, from his departure from Chattanooga to the arrival at Raleigh, and the surrender of JOHNSTON. To these are added General SHERMAN's evidence before the Congressional Committee on the conduct of the war; the animadversions of Secretary STANTON and General HALLECK upon SHERMAN's treaty, and one or two newspaper editorials on the ensuing personal trouble between SHERMAN, STANTON, and HALLECK. All these official documents were given in the last volume of the JOURNAL; but we are glad to see them now collected and published in more convenient form. In SHERMAN's hand the pen is almost as mighty as the sword. He always tells his own story quite as well as anybody can tell it for him. Having been amongst the first to point out and intelligibly set forth not only the unusual military genius of SHERMAN, but the ability with which he wields his pen, we always enjoy reading what he writes, new or old. New York: BUNCE & HUNTINGTON.

BOOK OF REFERENCE FOR QUARTERMASTERS. By Captain WALWORTH JENKINS, A. Q. M. From a hasty perusal of this work, we judge it to be amongst the most handy, practical, and valuable ever yet published on the subject. And we can readily believe, as we are informed, that it has received the cordial endorsement of such officers as Generals SHERMAN, THOMAS, MYERS, ROBERT ALLEN, Colonel SWORDS, and others. It was begun, as most such works are, for the personal convenience of the writer, and, of course, took the shape of an "index" of whatever was useful in orders or elsewhere to quartermasters. The author's first intention was obviously to collect, under their appropriate heads, the authorities for all additions to, or modifications of, the Army Regulations, so far as they related to the quartermaster's department, so that he could readily refer to them, without a wearisome search through the vast number of General Orders, Circulars, etc., which have multiplied during the war. This compilation he published in its present form, believing it would be a benefit to very many officers, especially those serving in the field, who seldom if ever see the General Orders, and whose first intimation on

any new change is contained in a "Statement of Differences" from Washington.

Of course, a work of this sort cannot lay claim to great originality. There are two points, however, for which we wish to specially commend it. The first is its method. The arrangement of subjects is neat and orderly. As the writer states, every article has its "official" authority annexed to it, and generally is according to the original wording. The orders, &c., no longer in force, or which have been modified by subsequent orders, are marked with an asterisk, and are given as guides in the settlement of accounts that occurred or originated during their existence. The second point is in its index. We share to the full in CARLYLE's horror of unindexed books. Especially in such treatises as these, the value of the production largely depends on the fulness of its index. It is designed to economize time, as well to be accurate. But if you have to waste five minutes in turning over leaves, when five seconds should have sufficed, the work had better not have been written. This little volume has a full index, with the numbers referring to paragraphs. It will be of much service to quartermasters and their clerks, company commanders, officers responsible for public property, or having unsettled accounts with Government, contractors, claim agents, and all persons having dealings with the quartermaster's department. It should have been published a little earlier, that more Volunteer officers might have reaped advantage from it. Louisville, Ky.: JOHN P. MORRISON & COMPANY.

BILL & BROTHER, New York, publish very good engravings of two of the great men of our war—President LINCOLN and General GRANT. "LINCOLN AT HOME" is the title of the former. H. B. HALL, Jr., engraves the picture from a photograph by BRADY. MR. LINCOLN is sitting in an arm chair, and himself and a fine-looking boy intent upon a Bible which the father holds. The photograph is so well known as not to require further description. The portrait of GRANT is by the well-known engraver J. C. BUTLER, from a photograph by BARR & YOUNG.

#### RECENT FOREIGN MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

THE PRUSSIANS have a very high estimation of their rifled 4-pounder gun, and their military writers are never weary of sounding its praises. It is undoubtedly a very serviceable gun, accurate, of long and effective range, strongly, yet lightly built, and very easily handled in the field. Those who have any desire to become fully acquainted with its merits, and the ideas of the highest Prussian authorities on field artillery in general, will find these things clearly and briefly set forth in the work of Captain ROERDANZ, of the Prussian artillery, on the rifled 4-pounder field gun (*Das gezogene vierpfundige Feldgeschütz*), published at Berlin by MITTLER & SON.

EDWARD ZERNIN has published at Darmstadt the records of the Geneva Conference on the care of the wounded on the field. It is a small volume of only 72 pages; but it has much interest as giving the results of a meritorious attempt to alleviate the sufferings and save the lives of brave and unfortunate men. Several Governments have already adopted the suggestions of the conference, and it is to be hoped that others will also give their sanction to a plan which is at once humane and practicable.

The Directors of the French Central Committee of the "Society for the Relief of Wounded Soldiers," have recently issued their first Bulletin under the title "*Bulletin de la Société de secours aux blessés militaires*." We learn from this little publication that in time of war this society will constitute a number of central bureaus, to which the contributions for the relief of the wounded may be sent. They will have charge of the ambulances and hospitals, and will have a general supervision over all arrangements for the care of the sick and wounded. The names of all who contribute to the funds of the society will be printed in the official *Moniteur*. Branch committees have already been established in nearly every kingdom of Europe. The central committee has its headquarters in Paris, the honorary President being the Minister of War.

American military history is attracting much more notice in Europe now than it did two years ago. The magnificent campaigns of GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN have opened the eyes of military critics on the other side of the water, who find, in our stupendous operations, theories and practice which were never dreamed of in their military philosophy. Sketches of our most distinguished generals are given in the German military journals with considerable accuracy, and their criticisms are often profound. If they find much to blame from a European point of view, they find much which excites their wonder and admiration, and one and all acknowledge that military as well as naval science has received invaluable additions from this side of the Atlantic. Germany is evidently disposed to be progressive.

A very interesting and very valuable account of the operations of the Italian Engineer corps in the war of 1860-'61, is given in a recent work published at Turin, under the

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title of "*Il Genie nella campagna d'Ancona e della bassa Italia.*" The primary object of the author, Lieutenant-General Count MENABREA, was to preserve an accurate and worthy history of the brilliant operations of the corps while under his command. He has prepared a work of extraordinary value, which will serve not only as a book of military instruction, but as a record of the services performed by every officer in the corps, in this period of operations under review. The work opens with a general report of 38 pages; the rest, consisting of 400 pages, being a compilation of special reports from officers of the corps, in which every circumstance of the campaign is distinctly set forth. The work is magnificently illustrated, and its value to the military student greatly enhanced by war maps of more than usual fineness and beauty.

## THE WIRZ TRIAL.

THE testimony for the defence is taken slowly, and we are promised a continuation of the trial through several more weeks. The points the counsel for the accused seem to be endeavoring to make are these: that the conduct of the accused was generally humane; that he was sick and absent from Andersonville when many of the alleged atrocities were committed; that he was not responsible for the vaccination which resulted so disastrously; that he never maltreated anybody, nor acted wilfully and maliciously; that, although the rules of the prison were stringent, and there was a lack of physical comfort, the old Dutch Captain, as his counsel calls him, was not responsible to the extent of the charges against him; in a word, that the evidence for the Government will not justify his conviction.

It is not necessary to give any thing like a detailed report of the testimony taken for the defence. The facts brought out are neither new nor interesting. We will select those which tell best for the accused, and give some instances, out of very many, where the evidence of the witnesses for the defence has been directly and strongly against WIRZ. Colonel PERSONS testified that, while he commanded at Andersonville, boxes of supplies from the Sanitary Commission reached there. He had them sent in to the prisoners, for which they thanked him. Witness never knew of Capt. WIRZ being absent with the dogs. On his cross examination he said a great effort was made to build accommodations for the prisoners; Capt. WIRZ assumed the responsibility of erecting a dead-house; he thought that some shelter might have been built for the living also; but he thought the Quartermaster had not sufficient energy. The witness never exercised the right to punish prisoners; Capt. WIRZ never received any order for that purpose from him; the latter was responsible for what he did there; Capt. WIRZ drew up the rules and regulations, and they had witness's approval; Capt. WIRZ labored indistinctly; whether or not he accomplished all he desired witness did not know; but he did know that the prison was not half cared for; but he thought the responsibility rested on those who crowded so many prisoners there. Capt. WIRZ drew up the prison rules by his own authority; witness approved of them because he thought they were right; there was no dead-line therein provided for; it was subsequently erected, by virtue, he supposed, of Capt. WIRZ's own rank.

Several witnesses testified that they "never heard that furloughs could be obtained for shooting Union prisoners." Another witness said he had "never seen Capt. WIRZ search the prisoners." This latter was Capt. WRIGHT, who had succeeded R. B. WINDER as Quartermaster at Andersonville. In answer to the question, put by the counsel of the accused, Do you know of any acts on the part of Capt. WIRZ to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners? the witness replied that he could not think of any. He also said that Capt. WIRZ permitted Masonic honors to be paid to deceased prisoners, and, on cross-examination, testified that he had no personal knowledge of what Capt. WIRZ did in the stockade, but outside of the stockade he knew the accused put prisoners in the stocks and chain-gang. TURNER, who had charge of the dogs, told the witness that Capt. WIRZ had promised him thirty dollars a piece for capturing prisoners, but the witness refused to pay him, not believing him entitled to the money.

Judge HALL, of Georgia, testified that dogs are used in Georgia for tracking felons, violators of laws and runaway slaves, but by the laws of that State nobody could be pursued by vicious and savage dogs. He also said that by the laws of Georgia it was made a capital felony to harbor or entertain Federal prisoners. W. D. HAMMOCK, of the Rebel Army, testified that he never saw any of his men shoot Federal prisoners, but had seen them after they were shot; and that Confederate soldiers were punished just the same as Union prisoners. On his cross-examination, the witness said that he never saw Captain WIRZ beat any of the prisoners of war, but he had seen him take hold of men occasionally and throw them into their places, speaking to them in a profane manner, he being of a violent temper. Witness had smuggled onions, &c., into the stockade, selling them at a profit to the prisoners.

A Union soldier who had been a prisoner at Tuscaloosa, Ala., under the charge of WIRZ when the latter was a sergeant, and who was brought forward to testify to the kindness of his jailor, in reply to the question, "Are you acquainted with the character of Captain WIRZ for humanity and kindness?" said that he knew nothing about him in that respect.

On Monday, an order from the War Department was read, relieving General BRAGG, one of the members of the court, from further service on the commission. This led to a sharp colloquy between the Court and Mr. BAKER, one of WIRZ's counsel. The latter gentleman requested to know the reason for General BRAGG's being relieved, when the Court replied:—"You cannot ascertain. It is none of your business. Go on with your examination." The question of the right of a Military Commission to proceed after the withdrawal of one of its members has long been well settled, and the withdrawal of one member or any number of members of a court until the number is reduced to but three, will not vitiate the proceedings, nor prevent the remaining three or more from making up their finding and judgment.

The counsel of WIRZ desired an adjournment for one week, to enable them to perfect their defence and secure the attendance of their witnesses. Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN insisted that counsel should proceed with the examination, arguing that there was no good cause for delay, as the prosecution had already granted them every reasonable indulgence. In the course of his remarks the Judge-Advocate took occasion to contradict a report which has gained currency to the effect that Generals LEE and JOHNSTON and other prominent Rebels have been subpoenaed as witnesses for the defence, though he had been informed that application would be made to bring them into court. After two consultations with closed doors the court decided that further taking of testimony for the day would be dispensed with, but that no longer postponement could be granted beyond the usual hour of assembling on the following morning.

## ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General F. J. Herron was in New Orleans September 22.

FIRST Lieutenant James O'Rourke, 4th New York Heavy Artillery, has been cashiered from the service.

BREVET Brigadier-General Charles H. Van Wyck has been promoted to the rank of full brigadier-general.

MAJOR George K. Leit, of General Grant's staff, arrived in Washington on Saturday of last week, after a brief visit to the West.

CAPTAIN C. H. Gallagher, A. Q. M. of Vols., and Surgeon E. J. Baily, U. S. A., have been ordered to Washington on court-martial duty.

MAJOR-General A. J. Smith, who has been spending a few days in St. Louis, is understood to have just completed his report of the Red River Expedition.

MAJOR-General H. W. Slocum, Major-General M. D. Leggett and Brigadier-General Thomas O. Osborne have resigned, and their resignations have been accepted.

MAJOR D. D. Wiley, Commissary of Subsistence, has been ordered to report in person to General Sheridan at New Orleans, for duty in the Department of the Gulf.

BREVET Brigadier-General Alfred S. Hartwell, commanding the Orangeburg District in the Department of South Carolina, is in Washington.

MAJOR-General Canby has suspended Assistant Superintendent Calahan of the Freedmen's Bureau at Shreveport, pending an investigation into serious charges.

CAPTAIN W. M. Speer, of the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, has received the appointment of Constructing Engineer at the Pensacola Navy Yard.

BREVET Major-General W. F. Bartlett has had his leave of absence to go beyond the seas for six months extended to commence on October 18, 1865.

MAJOR-General Howard, Superintendent of the Bureau of Freedmen, has returned from Virginia, where he has been on an official visit inspecting the affairs of his bureau in that State.

MAJOR-General Carl Shurz returned to New Orleans September 2d, after a few days' examination into the affairs and condition of the freedmen along the Bayou Teche.

Colonel George K. Johnson, of Michigan, a member of the Medical Board of Inspection, with headquarters at Baltimore during the last three years, has sent in his resignation from the service.

CAPTAIN E. S. Allen, A. Q. M., for a long time past stationed at Washington, has, we learn, been relieved, and ordered to report to Major-General Sheridan. Captain Burton, A. Q. M., succeeds Captain Allen at Washington.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Charlton, A. A. G., late of General Curtis's staff, and now on mustering duty at Madison, Wis., was married in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 18th of September to Miss Virginia S. Blodgett.

CAPTAIN James Mooney, 19th United States Infantry, having been found guilty of making false musters, was sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed the service and to pay a fine to the Government of three thousand dollars.

COLONEL and Brevet Brigadier-General Silas Casey, of the 4th Regular Infantry, and Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General S. P. Heintzelman, 17th Regular Infantry, have been ordered to their regiments.

MAJOR H. C. McDonald has been appointed to the command of the military sub-district of Lynchburgh, Va., made

vacant by the arrest of Brigadier-General J. C. Briscoe upon the charge of robbing the safe of the post-quartermaster of a large sum of Government funds.

BREVET Brigadier-General Wells, Provost-Marshal of defences south of the Potomac, has received, at his own solicitation, an order from the War Department mustering him out of service. He will resume the practice law in Alexandria and the District of Columbia.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel William P. Wilson, Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Major-General Hancock, has been empowered to act as Assistant Commissary of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Maryland, making his headquarters at the headquarters of the Middle Military Department, Baltimore, Md.

MAJOR Haddock, Twelfth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal Western Division of New York, has been found guilty of receiving bribes while in the discharge of his duties, as well as of other malfeasance, and has been sentenced to four years imprisonment or the payment of \$10,000 fine.

COLONEL George W. Palmer, for two years connected with the War Department at Washington, afterwards Provost-Marshal for the Thirty-first Congressional District of New York, until the close of the war, and recently Assistant Commissary-General of the same State, has been appointed Commissary-General of New York, vice General Chamberlin, resigned.

CAPTAIN John M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, having been assigned to other duties by the War Department, has been relieved from duty as Assistant Inspector-General, Department of Louisiana, and will turn over all books and papers pertaining to his office to Captain J. Lovell, A. A. G. of Vols., who has been temporarily assigned to the duties of Inspector-General.

A WRITER in the Boston *Advertiser* urges the propriety of erecting a statue of Colonel Shaw in front of the State House in that city, and adds: "The monument should be in Massachusetts; where the martyr was born, and where the regiment was born also. Each belonged to Massachusetts; the martyr by double title, first, as he drew his breath here, and, secondly, as he commanded this regiment of Massachusetts."

JUDGE-Advocate-General Bolles, of the Navy Department, has returned to Washington from a visit North upon matters pertaining to the duties of his office. Paymaster Bridge, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, of the same Department, has also returned to Washington from a brief visit to his home, near Portsmouth, N. H., and an inspection of the provision and clothing department of the navy yards in the East.

COLONEL Jaques, one of the famous volunteer peace commissioners to Jeff. Davis, has been arrested in Louisville, Ky., (whether he had been ordered to attend to the breaking up of negro camps), for procuring an abortion upon a woman who subsequently died. A Louisville paper says "the whole party were arrested in *flagrante delicto*, and are now in jail, the coroner's inquest having amply confirmed all the suspicions that led to the interference of the police."

A WASHINGTON paper says: "Colonel William R. Nevins, of the Regular Army, and in the Engineer Department, was garroted near the avenue, between 9 and 10 o'clock on Friday night, by two men to him unknown. At the same time they relieved him of his pocket-book, containing between \$20 and \$25, and a number of valuable papers. Officer Holbrook soon afterwards succeeded in arresting a man named William Sweeney, recently discharged from the 2d D. C. regiment, who had in his possession a pocket-book which the Colonel identified as his own. He also recognized Sweeney as one of the two who garrotted him. Justice Drury committed Sweeney to jail for court. The money and papers have not been recovered."

THE following Staff Officers are announced by Major-General T. J. Wood, commanding Central District, Department of Arkansas: Major Marcus P. Bestow, A. A. G., U. S. Vols., Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain G. H. Dobyns, A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., Chief Quartermaster; Captain W. T. Allen, C. S., U. S. Vols., Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Captain H. A. Anderson, 43d Illinois Vols. Inf., Inspector; Surgeon Elliott Pyle, 54th U. S. Colored Inf., Chief Surgeon; Captain Homer C. Reid, 19th Ohio Vols. Inf., Aide-de-Camp; 1st Lieutenant John Falvey, 3d U. S. Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp and A. A. G.; Major George W. Burhard, 54th U. S. Colored Inf., Provost-Marshal; Captain Julius Schlach, 27th Wis. Vols. Inf., Commissary of Musters; 1st Lieutenant Arthur M. Lee, 18th Ills. Vols. Inf., Acting Ordnance Officer.

We find the following little contribution to history by General Sherman in a letter from Lawrenceburg, Indiana, September 27: Senator Sherman called the General's attention to an article in *Harper's Monthly* for October, on "Fighting Joe Hooker," in which, among other things, it is said that the choice of the President for the position as Commander of the Army of the Tennessee, made vacant by the death of McPherson, was General Hooker, but that General Howard was appointed because Sherman telegraphed that unless this was done he (Sherman) would resign. "Not a word of truth in it," said the General; "I simply telegraphed to Washington that it was necessary to assign a commander for that army, and I nominated General Howard. The reply was that General Howard's nomination was confirmed. That's all there was about it. The President had nothing to do with it one way or the other. Hooker's name wasn't mentioned. I have read the article in the magazine, and so far as it speaks of me in any way, it's a work of the brain, just as much as Homer's *Iliad*."

JOHN S. Walsh, United States Consul at Nagasaki, Japan, informs the Navy Department that the commander of a British man-of-war in that port on the Fourth of July last "dressed" his ship and fired a salute in honor of our day of national independence. As we had no vessel there and no organized celebration of the day, the compliment was unprecedented and noticeable. The Consul expressed the thanks of himself and the American citizens there to the commander, and notified our Government of the friendly act.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in both services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should care to give their previous address.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1865.

## BOUNDED VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.

The Second Volume of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for 1864-5 is now ready for delivery. The price of the volume, bound in cloth, is \$7.50; bound in half-morocco, \$10. Subscribers who have preserved their files can have them bound in cloth for \$1.50 a volume, and in half-morocco for \$4 a volume. The First Volume may be obtained at the same price. The price of single back numbers of the JOURNAL which may be desired to complete files, is 15 cents each, postage prepaid. Where more than thirteen such numbers are ordered, they will be sent at the rate of yearly subscription, or 12 cents a copy, the person ordering remitting the postage at the rate of one cent a copy. The postage on the bound Volume to most parts of the United States is \$1.25. The express charges will vary, of course, with the distance. The postage should be sent with the remittance for the Volume. To a subscriber who complains that "plain sailors know very little about 'calf, demi-calf,' etc., we can offer no better description of the two styles of binding than to say that the cheaper is a good substantial binding of cloth, while the morocco is a more durable and much handsomer binding of leather, which those who can afford it generally regard as worth quite the difference in cost.

These two Volumes, we think we can safely claim, present the only accessible current history of the war, and the only one in which it is presented in all the varied forms of personal description, of official report and the weekly record of the military situation. This military situation has been prepared with extraordinary care, and with the assistance of unusual facilities for obtaining correct information. All who have followed the weekly records of the JOURNAL are, we are persuaded, fully aware of its value, and will, as our correspondent says, "consider it one of the most valuable works for present reading, and also as a record to transmit to my children."

## THE DOCK TRIAL.

THE Board of Engineers appointed to conduct an economy trial for the *Algonquin* having rendered their report, Mr. FORBES and his engineer (as that gentleman calls Mr. DICKERSON in his letter to the Secretary of the Navy) have concluded to make their report. Accordingly, having last week offered comments upon the former document, it is now only just and appropriate for us to perform the same office for the latter.

Mr. FORBES opens his letter by putting a dilemma which is not only unquestionable, but painful in its truth. He says that, if his engineer's statements are true, Mr. Secretary WELLES and the people are "grossly deceived"; if false, then he himself is "grossly deceived." And he adds that "the consequences are too important to the country and to me to permit the issue to pass unnoticed." We only wish this appended clause were felt in its full significance. Unhappily, however, while more people than it is generally thought have been "grossly deceived," it by no means follows either that Mr. FORBES's request (for one report or the other to be proved true) will be granted, or that the country will see the real importance which should attach to this economy trial of engines. For the sake of the National Navy and of the cause of naval engineering, we hope that the consummation Mr. FORBES wishes may be reached.

No official decision has yet been given, or even hinted, upon the particular question involved in this trial—namely, whether Mr. DICKERSON's engines will or will not be considered as performing the specified contract; and, accordingly, there is full scope for individual opinion on that point. Our own opinion, formed entirely without prejudice, but from close, personal inspection of the engine during its late trial, is that Mr. DICKERSON's steam machinery must come out of the *Algonquin*. And our further opinion, as a corollary to the preceding, is that Mr. DICKERSON's machinery has got to come out of the *Idaho*. And we are sincerely and heartily sorry for Mr. FORBES that such appears to be the probability.

To come to the point of the question at once.—Mr.

FORBES's letter consists of claims that the *Algonquin* shall be permitted to exhibit her economy according to the plan of her construction, when using the power necessary for ordinary cruising speed. Mr. DICKERSON, also, explains that a supply of 900 pounds of coal per hour, furnished to each vessel, should be the true test for economy; and that a rate of speed of eight knots an hour is most appropriate for the same purpose. This is all very well, and, as a mere opinion, is just so far valuable as its intrinsic truth warrants. We partially agree with Mr. DICKERSON, for example, upon the question of the rate of speed.

All this, we repeat, is very well. But what Mr. DICKERSON persuaded his principal to risk his reputation and expend his money on, was a fixed, written contract, a contract specifying the mode of trial. The parties agreed to that specified method of trial; and, if 900 pounds of coal and 8 knots of speed, per hour, were thought the time and fitting conditions for the test proposed as a prerequisite for accepting the engines, it was the proper time before signing the contract, to introduce these stipulations, or any others. Now, these were the words of the contract:

And it is also agreed and mutually understood that if, on the completion of the machinery, and a careful trial thereof by such persons as may be directed by the Secretary of the Navy, it shall be found by them that its performance, either in amount of power developed, or the cost, *pro rata*, of that power in coal, is less than those of the machinery described in the attached specification, they, the said parties of the first part, will remove it, and replace it at their own cost with the machinery described in the attached specifications.

It is clear, therefore, that, while the mode of trial which Mr. FORBES and Mr. DICKERSON desire may be a proper one, it is not the one "nominated in the 'bond.'" To take a point now on what *ought* to be the test of economy, a legal mind like Mr. DICKERSON's knows to be a disingenuous side-issue. He knew that he built his engine as a competing engine. He knew what the terms of the trial were to be, before he commenced it, namely, that its results were to be determined—not by himself, nor his principal, or any whom he might think unprejudiced observers—but "by such persons as may be directed by the Secretary of the Navy." Under the terms of the contract, therefore, we cannot see what right Mr. DICKERSON has to insist, first, upon terms of trial which he never specified in his contract, and which were not then agreed to by the other party; nor, secondly, what right he has to insist upon appealing to the public in general for a decision upon his engine, after expressly contracting that the decision should be left to appointees of the Secretary of the Navy. And yet, he writes a published letter to Mr. FORBES, telling him in round, set terms, the report of the Secretary's appointed Board of Engineers, is "a fraud upon you" and the public."

We do not propose to assert that this official report of the Engineers told the whole truth as to the relative economical capacities of the *Winooski* and *Algonquin*; nor to declare that all the allegations of Mr. DICKERSON's present letter are unfounded; nor to aver that the trial test he proposes is not as fair as the one which actually took place. On the contrary, we believe that the *Algonquin* was not suffered to work to her greatest advantage. And we know that the *Algonquin* actually did the same work as the *Winooski*, on a somewhat less expenditure of fuel. So that, when she is credited with the drawbacks mentioned in our last article on this subject—drawbacks due to Mr. DICKERSON's bad planning—she only saved herself, as it was, by the gain due to the greater expansion of the steam in her cylinder.

It may be suggested that the terms of the contract are of little importance, provided the machinery of Mr. DICKERSON will be a valuable addition to the Navy. That is very true. But it decidedly would not be such an addition. Of course, it was expected that Mr. DICKERSON's machinery should equal the *Winooski*'s in durability, reliability, and point of finish. The apple-women who sold fruit on the wharf where the trial went on, could see the *Algonquin*'s inferiority in those respects. But these are comparatively minor points. For, of all the puerile engineering we have ever witnessed, this of the *Algonquin* is only equalled by Mr. DICKERSON's own previous attempts upon the *Adriatic*'s valve-gear, the Detroit Water Works, the *Pensacola*, the *Richmond*, and, finally, the *Idaho*.

But, after all, Mr. DICKERSON's engines can go with laurels to "the scrap-heap." For, if this experiment were needed, they have thoroughly vindicated the expansion theory, as received by the best engineers. Mr.

FORBES's only fault was in not employing an engineer who would build him an engine according to the best modern practice. As it is, he may feel the consciousness of having furnished a powerful weapon to the advocates of the expansion theory by the trial in which he has engaged. However this trial between the *Algonquin* and the *Winooski* may terminate, we are quite sure that neither Mr. ISHERWOOD nor Mr. DICKERSON can pluck any great honor from the result. Both will have cause to regret its occurrence; for the partisans of each have been unmindful in picking out the flaws in his opponent. Mr. DICKERSON has added one more to the list of his failures as a constructing engineer; and Mr. ISHERWOOD has had his theories of expansion and superheating very sensibly shaken.

If Mr. ISHERWOOD will modify his theories so far as to make them substantially as follows: that, considering wear and tear of engines, repair, and endurance, in the long run of practice, using steam of very high-pressure expansively, is not desirable, we will be prepared to sustain him. Let him plan his engines to cut-off, as he has done in the *Winooski* during this trial, at about 4-10, and gain the benefits of superheating in a less dangerous way than by carrying the water in his boilers a considerable distance below the tube sheet, and we will predict better speed for his ships, and a very considerable increase of his reputation as an engineer. We hope he will take a lesson from experience, and give his Lake Erie experiments the go-by.

Both the *Algonquin* and *Winooski* belong to the double ender class of vessels—a class which have proved themselves admirably adapted to the purpose for which they were built. It is a matter of congratulation that the Navy Department has caused such excellent engines to be introduced into them. They are copies from the usual and successful practice.

THE difficulties we long ago prophesied as likely to arise between those coördinate authorities, the military commanders of the Departments and the Provisional Governors of the States, have been illustrated in many disagreeable cases. The troubles have arisen, of course, concerning the question of jurisdiction in the coterminous territories over which these officers respectively hold control. Both classes of officers represent the PRESIDENT, and both derive all their authority from this common fountain-head. We can even go farther, and assert that both are strictly military representatives of the PRESIDENT; since to tell by what other than a military necessity the Southern States are put under the PRESIDENT's control, is quite as difficult in the case of the Governors as it is in the case of the generals. But one class of officers are probably designed rather to perform the strictly civil functions of military rule, and the others to perform its strictly martial functions. The conflict arises in each case as to where the line shall be drawn. The difficulty is obviously inherent in the system itself, and it must be left for time to cure.

One such conflict arose between General RUGER and Governor HOLDEN, in North Carolina; a second between General GILLMORE and Governor PERRY, in South Carolina; a third between General SLOCUM and Governor SHARKEY, in Mississippi: the latest is between General PALMER and Governor BRAMLETTE, in Kentucky. It is pleasant, however, to observe that these contests are in every instance official, and in no case personal. Even in the one last mentioned, while Governor BRAMLETTE and GREENE C. SMITH have applied to the War Department for the absolute removal of General PALMER from command in Kentucky, this removal is sought on matters of principle alone. These two gentlemen insist that slavery still lawfully exists in Kentucky, which never seceded; and they believe that General PALMER goes too far in giving passes to negroes, who, according to them, have become a burden upon white people. General PALMER's policy with regard to elections is also made the subject of complaint. On his part, the General says that slavery is dead in Kentucky as elsewhere; that these malcontents are absurdly devoted to a defunct institution, and desire a pro-slavery man in his place; that his pass system was adopted from actual necessity; and that his method of governing is proper. Our impression is, that, if the decision is left to the Secretary of War, General PALMER will be retained in command. But, of course, the arguments against him may be stronger than are generally apprehended. The point we call attention to, however, is that the present system of a

duplex authority in the South is one requiring the discussion and action of Congress as soon as possible after its meeting. The Governor and the General are designed to hold the whole temporary control of the Southern States divided between them. But since one is the supplement of the other, and the functions of neither are exactly circumscribed, it is not strange that the unknown boundary is sometimes passed, and that one encroaches upon the other's province. Fortunately, this government is only that of a protector, or a pair of protectors, to exist during the interregnum between the regular succession of elected State rulers. The difficulties will cure themselves in the lapse of time.

ONE is sometimes a little confused by the spectacle of a President administering pardon to men that have never been tried, much less convicted, much less sentenced. What are they pardoned from? What is the sentence? What punishments have been awarded? Nay, what indictment has been framed? Are they charged with treason? Pray who has convicted them of treason? There is no judicial record of the fact. We have been very active in other matters concerning the lately insurgent States, and have rapidly pushed on the reconstruction of the Union; but we never yet have thought to try a single man, of accused millions, for the crime of treason. It is very rare to pardon people for that which has not been proved against them. But, have not the Rebels confessed themselves guilty of a treason by the demand for pardon? It should seem not. We never have been told of *one* petition which so read, while it is intimated that now and again one begins by a brassy profession of extraordinary allegiance.

While no judicial decision has been announced on the crime of treason, there has, apparently, been no Executive decision on the subject. The PRESIDENT has considered the cases of thousands of applicants for pardon. Of these, we believe, he has condemned none. We often hear of postponing cases, for consideration, as is eminently proper, but we never yet have heard that any man was told that his petition was absolutely rejected. Amongst the applicants there have been some pretty thorough Secessionists, but none so thorough, it seems, as to be disqualified for the benefits to be secured by receiving amnesty. Within ten days, about two thousand men were announced as pardoned, but no application was announced as absolutely rejected.

THE peregrinations of the Lieutenant-General, or, more strictly, the present series thereof, are apparently coming to an end. He has passed from Steubenville to Pittsburgh, is now journeying from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, and before this paper meets all its readers, will doubtless have finally reached his Headquarters at Washington. The famous General has threaded the various roads of the Continent during the past five months, between the St. John and the Mississippi, with that extraordinary energy and tirelessness of which he alone, apparently, is master. Besides his reputation as the chief of American Generals, he is surely entitled to the additional appellation of the Great American Traveller. Having equalled his much-enduring namesake of antiquity in martial achievements, our modern Ulysses is evidently bent on conquering the elder soldier in the second attribute of his great fame, his wanderings. And, indeed, considering the amount of thronging, cheering, handsqueezing, speechifying, dining, cross-questioning, patriotic boring, and, most of all, railroading, which the conqueror of Richmond has had to endure, surely HOMER's glowing narrative of his hero's adventures must pale its ineffectual fire. Did the Ithacan endure perils by field and flood? And pray what are they to the dangers of the track which General GRANT has dared day and night for months? The misty Homeric hero had adventures wonderful to be told, but, after all, he lived before the days of steam and knew nothing, therefore, of real peril of the modern sort. It would have added the climax to OTHELLO's catalogue of the dangers he had passed, had he been able to enumerate in his list the perils by rail. Once, indeed, in the course of his travels, the Lieutenant-General did meet (but happily flanked) an accident, which occurred on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad, brought on in the well-known and favorite method, by the displacement of a switch. The professional sensation journals at once got the telegram announcing the

fact under full sail of double-faced headings as a "grand attempt to assassinate General GRANT" and "a diabolical outrage on the Lieutenant-General." This explanation, however, reads too much like Mr. FORNEY's famous and ingenious charge upon Southerners of an attempt to poison President JOHNSON, seven months (with grace) since. This last theory had a merit of originality, which made up for its lack of credibility, and that merit, of course, the other loses. No, the doctrine of chances, considering the record of railroad slaughter for the summer season, will account for the Lieutenant-General's misadventure. Would any company have insured his life, knowing in advance the amount of rail and river he was to travel? Let JENKINS reckon up that distance, and he will be astonished.

We are heartily glad the General has arrived safely home from his perilous journey, and call attention to the universal homage of respect and admiration he has everywhere met—in city, hamlet, by wayside, from soldiers, from citizens, from women and children. We could have spared him his extended journeys for a little rest, after his great military labors were done, had he preferred to take that rest. But, since he determined to see the North of which he had stood as the foremost chieftain, it has been with the greatest pleasure that we have noticed his daily and incessant triumphant march. It shows that Republics are at least not instantly ungrateful.

THE London *Times* forgot to tell its readers that a whole fleet of Monitors of the American system, commanded by the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, was at Stockholm when it informed them that Captain COLES had received a snuff box set in diamonds as "an acknowledgement of the worth of the turret principle" which has been so long and persistently advocated "by him." There was not a single vessel of the Coles' system in the entire fleet at Stockholm. This the *Times* well knew, and it also knew that the solitary Coles vessel, the *Smertsch*, intended to have formed part of the fleet visiting the Swedish capital was submerged on the coast of Aland, having run on a rock and sunk in consequence of the derangement of her imperfect steering gear. "It must be very gratifying to Captain COLES," says the *Times*, "now that the turret is already fitted to about a dozen vessels of the Imperial Russian Navy and has been tested under all possible conditions of wind and weather." In view of the above facts a more dishonest and untruthful statement could not be made. The *Times* could not find space to tell the British public that there were a dozen Monitors at Stockholm with twelve inch thick turrets to protect their formidable guns, while its columns were loaded with accounts of the iron-clads of England and France with their pop guns protected by 4 1-2 inch armor. The Russian Monitors were built from plans furnished in this country to Admiral LE SOEFSKY and other officers of the Imperial Navy. It is alike absurd and dishonest in the *Times* to attempt to claim the merit for a British subject of a class of vessels which were thundering away at the Southern forts before COLES had even matured the plans of his cupola vessel—a vessel differing wholly from that dozen which the *Times* in a dishonest spirit endeavors to make its readers believe emanate from an Englishman. The fact is simply that COLES for furnishing some plans for the double-turreted vessel *Smertsch* received the usual Imperial present of a snuff-box.

WE can hardly help congratulating those newspapers and politicians, who, on the death of Mr. LINCOLN and the accession of Mr. JOHNSON, took occasion to regard the event, after all, as a sort of providential interference, by which, according to the slang of the time, our Moses was not permitted to see the fruits of his labors, and was called away to give place to our Joshua. Mr. LINCOLN, it was said, was too kind, too humane, too easy with the South. He was well enough during the war, but now his generosity and magnanimity would be a dangerous weakness. We needed the stern, unyielding, firm, obstinate, almost revengeful temper of JOHNSON, who would yield no point to the insurgents. He would bring the South to its knees. He had declared it was time that our too lenient Northern people should be taught that treason was a crime, and must be punished. It is half in amusement, half in pity, that we now see the trepidation of these men. They know not now whether to berate or beseech. They charge the President with

becoming a TYLER—they who once paraded him as the "second ANDREW JACKSON." Let the lesson be taken to heart, that it is not well immediately to denounce the dead, in adulation of the living. President JOHNSON has already done better than his more unprejudiced observers had expected. But those instant sycophants who went to the extreme, will now wish they had played the dignified part of bowing to the setting, rather than to the rising sun.

THE violent assault of Mr. DANA upon the Signal Corps of our Army has induced Colonel MYER to prepare a message encyphered with the apparatus of the Corps, which he challenges any one, not of the Corps, to interpret. His communication is published elsewhere in this issue. The Editor of the JOURNAL is empowered to give the sum of fifty dollars to the first successful interpreter.

A VERY disgraceful case of robbery by an officer high in rank in the Volunteer service is now undergoing trial in Washington. Brevet Brigadier-General BRISCOE, Colonel One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding the military district of Lynchburgh, Va., was arrested at that place, on Friday of last week, for the robbery of Government funds in the custody of Captain MORRIS H. ALBERGER, Quartermaster at Lynchburgh. The case was immediately made up for trial, and the accused officer was this week brought before the General Court-Martial in Washington of which Brevet Major-General G. S. GREENE is President and Major H. G. BURNHAM, U. S. A., Judge-Advocate. The charges are larceny and conspiracy to steal. The specifications allege that the accused stole one bar of gold bullion, valued at \$1,189; gold coin of the value of \$1,000; one package of silver coin, \$200; one package silver coin, \$50—being moneys belonging to the United States; that he proposed in conversation with MORRIS H. ALBERGER, Quartermaster, that the money belonging to the United States, in his safe, could be taken and nobody be the wiser for it, and that ALBERGER should pack it up so that the gold would not jingle; that he, BRISCOE, would so manage it as to throw suspicion upon other parties.

The testimony of Captain ALBERGER, first taken, is very circumstantial. The Captain swears that on the 26th of September, General BRISCOE first approached him on the subject, proposing a plan for having the Quartermaster's house broken open and the key of the safe in which the money was deposited stolen, and assuring him that in the event of Captain ALBERGER's trial, he would be President of the Court and would see that he was acquitted. Having obtained the key from the Quartermaster, General BRISCOE had an impression taken of it and from this impression the false key was made with which the safe was opened when the money was abstracted. A Mr. A. W. LACKEY, post-sutler at Lynchburgh, was a party to the conspiracy, into which Captain ALBERGER assumed to enter. But as soon as the plot began to mature he telegraphed to Secretary STANTON either to send Colonel BAKER of the detectives to Lynchburgh, or to allow him to come to Washington on important business. Captain ALBERGER subsequently went to Washington, the assistance of the detectives was secured, and General BRISCOE's arrest, after the completion of the robbery, was the result.

This is the substance of Captain ALBERGER's testimony, which will go far to convict the accused. General BRISCOE is said to come of a highly respectable Irish family. He was an aide on the staff of the late Major-General PHILIP KEARNY, in the early years of the war, serving very creditably in this relation with the late acting Brigadier-General JAMES E. MALLON, killed in battle at Bristow Station, October, 1863. He has engaged eminent counsel and has subpoenaed Generals HANCOCK, SICKLES, and other prominent officers, to prove his good conduct while in the Army; but the sworn facts will be hard to set aside. The whole case is one of the most disgraceful that has ever darkened the annals of American military trials.

THE September session of the Academy Board for the examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy was concluded on the last day of September, at Annapolis. There were eighty candidates present from time to time since September 20th,—the day on which the board of examination held their first meeting. Several candidates are known to have been rejected. The names of the successful persons have not been made public. The next session of the examining board will commence July 20, 1866, to continue in session eleven days. Probably over two hundred candidates will then be in attendance, as the Southern States will be represented. The number of midshipmen allowed at the Academy is two for every member and delegate of the House of Representatives, two for the District of Columbia, ten at large, ten appointed annually from among the sons of officers of the Army and Navy, and three selected each year from among the boys enlisted in the Navy.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

## THE WINOOSKI AND ALGONQUIN TRIAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—From the criticisms which have appeared in your journal on the results of the late competitive trial of the machinery of the *Winooski* and *Algonquin* for economy of fuel, it is evident that, for correct appreciation, the official report of the three Chief Engineers conducting it, (printed in your last issue), requires supplementing with other facts. It must be remembered that the report was not intended for a complete one. It was only to give the Navy Department the result of the trial as far as it had progressed when the engine of the *Algonquin* broke down. After all the experiments required by the Board of Civilian Experts are finished, no doubt a complete report will be made embracing every quantity necessary for a full comprehension of the subject. In the mean time I am able to add a few facts which will go far to place the matter in its true light. They will be found in the following table:

	<i>Winooski.</i>	<i>Algonquin.</i>
Total time of trial in hours.....	51	51
Average number of revolutions per minute.....	14,754.6	14,679.1
Average number of pounds of coal per hour.....	1576.5	1553.7
Average pressure of steam in boiler.....	70.8	16.8
Average point of cutting off.....	0.47	0.11
Vacuum in condenser in inches of mercury.....	27.65	22.00
Back pressure in cylinder in pounds per square inch, by indicator.....	1.50	4.00
Mean indicated pressure on piston, in pounds, per square inch.....	24.87	31.06
Indicated horse-power.....	320.17	500.01
Pounds of coal per hour per indicated horse-power.....	3.631	3.107
Temperature of the feed-water.....	158°	112°

From the figures in the above table it is at once plain that the "economy of fuel" in both engines was equal, as reported by the Board, taking both systems of machinery under the actual conditions of the trial. Now, would this equality have been destroyed under other conditions? and if so, to what extent?

In the first place, the condenser of the *Algonquin* might have been made such that it would have given as good a vacuum as that of the *Winooski*, in which case the efficiency of the *Winooski* would have been increased 7 per centum from that cause alone; but then the temperature of the feed-water instead of being 158° would have been only 112°, making a difference of 46°, equal to 4 1-2 per centum, leaving a balance in favor of the *Algonquin* of 21-2 per centum. Now, from the 2 1-2 per centum must be deducted the larger amount of cylinder condensation due to the lower temperature of 46° during the time it is in communication with the condenser. This amount can only be estimated, but it will certainly equal the above 2 1-2 per centum, leaving the comparative results between the two systems equal as before. Again, the circulating or injection water for the surface condenser of the *Algonquin*, was supplied by a centrifugal pump driven by a small oscillating cylinder. In the case of the *Winooski* this water was supplied to her surface condenser by an ordinary reciprocating piston pump driven by the main engine. It may be contended that more steam was used in the first case than in the last to supply the injection water, but it is believed that the extra friction of a tightly packed piston pump, over that of a centrifugal pump without packing, is fully equal to any gain in the economy of power by driving the pump from the main engine over driving it from an independent cylinder. In either method the power required is wholly insignificant. It will not amount to the one fourth of one per cent of the total power. The air-pump and feed-pump of both engines were worked from the main cylinder. It will thus be seen that under no possible improvement could the *Algonquin's* economic performance have been made to exceed the *Winooski's*, with the engine of the latter under its actual experimental conditions. Now, could the performance of the *Winooski's* engine have been improved? It could very easily, and in the following manner.

The cylinder of the *Algonquin* is forty-eight inches in diameter and the stroke of the piston is ten feet. The cylinder of the *Winooski* is fifty-eight inches in diameter and the stroke of the piston is eight feet nine inches. From these figures it will be seen that the waste of steam in the clearance and steam passages of the *Winooski's* cylinder should be about fifty per centum more than in that of the *Algonquin*—a loss equalized by giving the *Winooski's* cylinder the same dimensions as the *Algonquin's*. But, besides this greater loss due to the greater diameter of cylinder, the steam passages of the *Winooski's* cylinder are much greater than those of the *Algonquin's*. In the *Algonquin* the valves are the single poppet placed in the heads of the cylinder, while in the *Winooski* the valves are the double poppet placed in chests connected with the cylinder by long curved passages. This was done to make the mechanical details of the machinery simple, reliable, and easily accessible, but, of course, it was at the expense of fuel. Had the builder of the *Winooski's* engine known it was to have been subjected to a trial at the dock under exceptional circumstances for economy of fuel alone during a performance of a few hours, he too would have placed his cylinder valves close to the cylinder and made the diameter of his cylinder as small as that of his opponent. In this way he could have saved about 7 per centum during the trial; though his engine would not have been practically as good as it now is for extended sea service. Again, the engine of the *Winooski* was intended to work with steam of thirty-five pounds boiler pressure, and not sixteen or eighteen pounds, as during the trial, and which was necessary to reduce its power to an equality with the small power capable of being developed by the *Algonquin's*. If thirty-five pounds had been used, there would have been a gain in the performance of about 2 per centum; so that if the *Winooski's* engine were changed in proportion and carried steam of her proper working pressure, using that steam as in the trial and with the same valve gear, it would have beaten the *Algonquin's* engine in economy of fuel about 9 per centum.

In the *Algonquin* steam of the high pressure of 70.8 pounds per square inch above the atmosphere was expanded nine times. In the *Winooski* steam of the low pressure of 16.8 pounds per square inch above the atmosphere was ex-

panded twice. Under the actual conditions of the trial the economic result was equal, and could not be improved for the *Algonquin* by any modification of her machinery, while in the *Winooski* a few simple and obvious changes would have enabled her to develop equal power with 9 per centum less coal. The result of these trials, has signally sustained the position of Mr. ISHERWOOD, the designer of the *Winooski's* engine, that no economic gain is to be obtained by high measures of expansion; and that cutting off at six tenths of the stroke of the piston will produce, under fair practical conditions, as high an economy as any shorter point of cutting off. The machinery of the *Algonquin* was built to prove that a very great gain would follow a high rate of expansion. It has proved not only the negative, but further, and of equal importance, that in order to enable her to work with the high rate of expansion selected, the mechanical details were such that the machinery broke down in a fifty-one hours trial, and required weeks to complete the repairs with all the facilities of the largest New York shops. Mr. DICKERSON, the designer of the *Algonquin's* machinery, has exhibited in it as much ignorance of the mechanism of steam engineering, as he has of the laws of steam.

There only remains to add that the boiler of the *Algonquin* is provided with a special superheating apparatus, and the highly expanded steam had the benefit of whatever superheating it obtained. The MARTIN boiler of the *Winooski* has no apparatus for superheating. The water was carried for sixteen hours a few inches below the top tube-plate, but for the remaining thirty-five hours above it. No difference in the working was observed. X.

## LETTER FROM PARIS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—As you doubtless will have heard before the arrival of this letter, they have been having a grand series of fêtes, jollifications, and a "good time generally," at Portsmouth, by way of return for the naval festivities at Cherbourg. There was a great abundance of powder and pyrotechnics burned, almost as much champagne drunk, and infinite courtesies and toasts exchanged.

And, pray, what has provoked this sudden friendship between the fleets of France and England, two nations hitherto known as by no means frantically adoring each other? That is the question about which the statesmen of the Old World are now puzzling their heads with anxiety. My own humble judgment is that it is not difficult to see that all these demonstrations are only a loud barking for the sake of us Americans. And, if proof be wanting for this opinion, some inscriptions on the transparencies displayed at the illumination of Portsmouth, may tell the story. For one example of several: there was a transparency carrying upon one face the Emperor NAPOLEON and Queen VICTORIA clasping hands, and, on the opposite face, a Yankee, with the traditional long, dishevelled hair and a nose of immense length. It would not be impossible to hear, in a day or two, of something in as good taste happening at Biarritz, on the occasion of the interview of NAPOLEON III. and the Queen of Spain.

In a word, efforts have been made to arrange a Franco-Hispano-Britannico alliance, or, rather, to renew that of 1861, with regard to Mexico. Meanwhile a moral support is to be given to the Emperor MAXIMILIAN in his quandary, and the partisans of the "Monroe doctrine" in the United States are to be terrified by the grand display of the French naval forces, allied and united to their neighbors.

Well, I confess, my dear sir, that I, who do not pretend to be very valiant, have not been at all scared by the great fleets of Portsmouth. There were nine French iron-clad vessels, besides four frigates; and there were eight English iron-clads, together with great number of old bed-ridden relics of other days, drawn forth from their peaceful slumbers, to swell the numbers. The models of these vessels are very diverse. Some are built for ramming. Many are only partially plated with iron. One solitary vessel, the *Royal Sovereign*, carries turrets. In short, there is something to suit every taste. Their construction is too well known to require me to speak in greater detail. The fleets were formed in three lines, on the occasion of the review. I examined them in gross and in detail, from a distance and on close inspection. I assure you that these bulky affairs are more pretentious than dangerous. In point of armament, the French calibres are not only very much inferior to ours, but also to the English. As to the construction, their architecture is not so good as ours for actual battle, nor even for simple navigation in hostile waters. The height of those heavy ships makes their rolling very troublesome. A little sea makes them roll to 60 deg. No exact firing is possible under these conditions. Much more, the cannons slide, and threaten incessantly to crush the unhappy artillerists. The machinery is so complicated that injuries cannot be repaired in distant ports, away from the docks where the ships were constructed. The tilt-hammers and cranes of Portsmouth and of Brest, are required for the least repairs. Finally, their bulk offers a target much easier to hit than the little Monitor.

It must not even be supposed that the crews, officers, sailors, and marines, are very comfortable or very well satisfied on these huge ships. I heard a gallant French officer groaning from the depth of his heart over these marches of industry and of machinery, which, as he said, "changed sailors into mechanics and stokers." He sighed for the navy of the good old days, "when you commanded men and winds through the speaking-trumpet." It was a little more romantic, the navy of the past, to be sure; but, after all, when the question is concerning the means to defend one's country, I prefer the machinery—though it be machinery—of our own country. And, at all events, I repeat that the fleets of Portsmouth and Cherbourg did not particularly frighten me.

While upon this subject, I will assure your readers that the interesting article in the last number but one of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, comparing, so much to our advantage, the navies of France and the United States, has made much sensation here in the maritime world. As you will have learned, its reputed author is the Prince de JOINVILLE. And, *d'après* of publications, two forthcoming works will interest your readers. The first is a French edition of Mr. HOLLEY's book on Ordnance and Armor, with ap-

pendices never before published. Already very many French journals have made copious extracts from the valuable treatise. The other publication is to be a History of the War of Secession, by the Swiss Lieutenant-Colonel LECOMTE, who served during the Peninsular Campaign, and who has since made another visit to the United States and returned to Europe. He has made a contract of \$10,000 with TANERA, the military editor of Paris. But I pause here. In my next letter I will give you some news about European breech-loading rifles and rifled guns, the discussion upon which has taken, of late, a new impetus.

EX-OFFICER.

PARIS, September 7, 1865.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The Naval Academy has been at last transferred to Severn Point from Newport, and the academic year will open on Monday, the 2d inst. The examination of those who were recommended for re-examination, out of those who were found disqualified in July at Newport, is now taking place. Of this number (some 48) probably 40 at least will pass, and these, together with those who were admitted in July (some 80), making a total of about 120, constituting the fourth class of this year, will be a larger number than at any previous commencement of the term. There will be upwards of 500 cadets this year at the Academy, being more than any year before. They are arriving daily in small numbers, but ought all to be here to report by Monday. The quarters are not yet entirely prepared. Carpenters, painters, gasfitters and plumbers are at work, and, under the vigorous exertions of Captain FAIRFAX, order and completeness are beginning to show themselves in the details of the management. The grounds about the Academy, although somewhat injured since the occupation of the place as a hospital, are still looking very fine; the only serious detriment noticed since the absence of the Academy is the loss of the row of willows along the bay side of the grounds, which were destroyed by the cavalry horses during the war. The buildings have been entirely renovated, and are now looking clean and fresh. The books that have been so long stowed away in boxes have been taken out, and, although not yet arranged, have been set up in their old place in the Library, and the Naval Academy begins to look like itself again. The one thing lacking to complete the finish to the grounds now is to take in the corner occupied by the State Governor's house, and which Maryland should present to the United States for the use of the Academy, in consideration of its being removed to Annapolis again. This would complete the line of the wall straight across the whole point, and form a regular shaped piece of ground. The Government should also speedily construct the row of officers' quarters along the side of the grounds from the Hospital to the river, according to the original plan. There is a serious want in this respect which the increased size of the Academy renders more pressing. Another serious difficulty which the Academy has to contend with here is the want of requisite depth of water for the vessels. In this respect, Narragansett Bay would have been far better qualified for the location of the Academy than Severn River.

In addition to the school ships *Constitution* and *Santee*, and the practice ships *Macedonian* (sloop-of-war), the steamers *Winnepe* and *Marblehead* have been added to the Academy. The last, however, has lately been detached. The *Marion* has been dismantled, and is to be used for hospital purposes. She lies some distance off in the river, nearly opposite the wharf, and at present in the mud. The hospital on the grounds has been put in very complete order, but is presumed to be of too limited capacity. The yacht *America* is also here, and a steamboat (*Floe*) is attached to the Academy at present to make occasional trips to Baltimore. In addition to these vessels, the practice ship *Savannah*, Commander FOXHALL A. PARKER, U. S. N., is likewise here, though not officially attached to the Academy. Lieutenant-Commander E. ORVILLE MATTHEWS, U. S. N., is ordered to this vessel as Executive officer, but at present is absent on sick leave; and Commander PARKER, I regret to add, is very sick indeed, at his home, near Elk Ridge, Md. The officers of the Academy, in charge and ordered here, are—

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER, U. S. N., Superintendent, who is here, and working with great zeal in perfecting the usefulness and condition of the school.

Commander D. M. FAIRFAX, Commandant Midshipmen.

Lieutenant-Commander S. B. LUCE, U. S. N.

Lieutenant-Commander B. F. R. LEWIS.

Lieutenant-Commander P. C. JOHNSON.

Lieutenant-Commander K. R. BRESEE.

Lieutenant-Commander J. A. GREER.

Lieutenant-Commander T. M. RAMSAY.

Lieutenant-Commander R. W. MEADE.

Lieutenant-Commander T. O. SELFRIDGE.

Lieutenant-Commander J. N. MILLER.

Lieutenant-Commander J. S. BARNES.

Lieutenant-Commander M. SICARD.

Lieutenant-Commander A. T. CROSMAN.

Lieutenant-Commander R. F. BRADFORD.

Lieutenant-Commander R. L. PHYTHIAN.

Lieutenant-Commander A. P. COOKE.

Lieutenant-Commander L. ROY FITCH.

Lieutenant-Commander H. W. MILLER.

Lieutenant-Commander N. H. FARQUHAR.

Lieutenant J. O'KANE.

Lieutenant T. L. SWANN.

These constitute the list of line officers, and of these, FAIRFAX, JOHNSON, GREER, J. N. MILLER, SICARD, CROSMAN, BRADFORD, COOKE, H. W. MILLER, and SWANN, were attached to the Academy during the last term at Newport. Until the organization of the Academy is perfected, the appointment of these officers to the heads of the different departments will not be made public. As soon as it is I will furnish the JOURNAL with the list. The Professors at the heads of Departments are: Professors W. H. WILLOX, A. W. SMITH, Chief Engineer W. W. WOOD, Professor GISAULT (French Department), E. A. ROGER (Spanish Department), and E. SEAGAR (Drawing Department). The Chaplain attached to the Academy is C. A. DAVIS, the Ser-

geon, R. C. DEAN, and the Paymaster, C. W. ABBOTT. Of those latter, with the exception of Chief Engineer WOOD, all were attached to the Academy prior to its removal here.

The advent of the Academy at Annapolis again, has started up this lethargic old place into a sort of astonished activity; the hotels of the town, such as they are, are full to overflowing, and the streets present the uncommon appearance of an occasional pedestrian and wagon.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., September 29, 1865.

#### THE MORTALITY IN THE CRIMEA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Permit me to direct the attention of your readers, especially of your medical subscribers, to an important paper on the mortality during the Crimean campaign, in the September number of the *Revue Nationale*. This paper is a review of J. C. CHENET's (Chief Surgeon) Report to the Sanitary Council of the Army, of the Results of the Medicos-Surgical service, etc. 1 vol. 4to. Paris: 1865.

We shall doubtless have similar papers on our war. More difficult to collect, our statistics, our reports, if done with equal care, will be more important.

I have time to translate the following remarkable passage of the article in the French periodical:

"During this campaign in the Crimea, our losses have been exceptionally grave. Of 309,368 men sent from France, 95,643 died, which is an enormous and unheard-of proportion. About 20,000 were killed in battle or died of wounds; sickness alone carried off 75,000—that is to say, about one-fourth of the combatants. The number of days spent in the hospital on account of wounds has been 1,934,343; of sickness, 5,337,888. The cost of a day in the hospital being 2 fr. 50, the wounded have cost 4,835,782 fr. 50; the sick have cost 43,344,726 fr."

L.

#### LIEUTENANT EDWARD D. WAITE, U. S. A.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of September 30th, there was an obituary notice of the late Dr. INGRAM, U. S. A., lost on the *Brother Jonathan*. At the same time and place the waters of the Pacific closed over another fine gentleman and soldier. I speak of First Lieutenant EDWARD D. WAITE, Ninth United States infantry. He was appointed in, and joined his regiment, the latter part of 1861. He was made Regimental Adjutant early in 1864. Subsequently he was appointed by the late General GEORGE WRIGHT (Colonel Ninth regiment), his Aide-de-Camp. The good opinion of this veteran officer, as manifested by this appointment, was an endorsement of which any young officer might be proud—and the mention of which, alone, would be a sufficient eulogy. WAITE's gentlemanly and soldierly conduct made him not only a favorite in his regiment, but in society, in San Francisco, near which city he was for a long time stationed.

He always felt that, not only his own reputation, but a portion of the *prestige* of the Army, was in his keeping, and bore himself accordingly. These lines are the inadequate tribute to his memory of a brother officer who served several years with him lately on the Pacific Coast, who knows the general esteem in which he was held, and who shares the sorrow of his relations and friends for his loss.

E.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2d, 1865.

#### THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., has received a letter which Mr. HALL wrote to Captain CHAPEL to be forwarded to Mr. GRINNELL, from which we are permitted to extract:

WINTER QUARTERS, IN IGLOO, Friday, Dec. 10, '64,  
Noo-Wook West End Rowes' Welcome.  
Lat. 64°46' N., Lon. 87°20' W.

DEAR FRIEND CHAPEL:—In this letter I have some deeply interesting intelligence to communicate to you. Since falling in with the natives I have not been idle. Nothing in PARRY's narrative of second voyage for the discovery of N. W. passage relating to the Esquimaux of Winter Island and Igloolik, but these natives are perfectly posted up. Indeed, I find through my superior interpreter, Too-koo-lito, that many deeply interesting incidents occurred at both named places that never found their place in PARRY or LYON's works. But the great work already done by me is gaining little by little from these natives through Too-koo-lito and E-BIER-BING relating to Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's expedition. This, you know was the great object of my mission to the North. I cannot stop to tell you now all I have gained of this people—no, not the one-hundredth part—most of it relating to FRANKLIN's expedition.

[The natives are now loading sledge—it is 7:30 o'clock, A. M.]

I will give you very briefly what the people of England and America will be most interested to learn. When I come down I shall bring my dispatches and journals up to the time of writing you. These will be committed to your care for transmitting to the States. The most important matter that I have acquired relates to the fact that there may yet be three survivors of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's expedition—and one of these CROZIER, the one who succeeded Sir JOHN FRANKLIN on his death. The details are deeply interesting—but this must suffice till I come down: CROZIER and three men with him were found by a cousin of OUA-LA (ALBERT), SHOO-SHE-ARK-NUHI (JOHN), and AR-TOO (FRANK), while moving on the ice from one igloo to another, this cousin having with him his family and engaged in sealing. This occurred near Neitchille (Bothia Felix Peninsula). CROZIER was nothing but "skin and bones"—was nearly starved to death, while the three men with him were fat. The cousin soon learned that the three fat men had been living on human flesh—on the flesh of their companions, who all deserted the two ships that were fast in mountains of ice, while CROZIER was the only man that would not eat human flesh, and for this reason he was almost dead from starvation. This cousin (who has two names, but I cannot stop to give them now), took CROZIER and the three men at once in charge. He soon caught a seal, and gave CROZIER quickly a little—a very little piece,

which was nearly raw—only one mouthful the first day. The cousin did not give the three fat men anything, for they could well get along, till CROZIER's life was safe. The next day the cousin gave CROZIER a larger piece of the same seal. By the judicious care of this cousin for CROZIER, his life was saved. Indeed, CROZIER's own judgment stuck to him in this terrible situation, for he agreed with this cousin that one little bit was all he should have the first day. When the cousin first saw CROZIER's face, it looked so bad—his eyes all sunk in, the face so skeleton-like and haggard, that he (the cousin) did not dare to look upon CROZIER's face for several days after; it made him (the cousin) feel so bad! This noble cousin, whom the whole civilized world will ever remember for his humanity, took care of CROZIER and his three men, save one, who died, during the whole winter. One man, however, died a short time after the cousin found them, not because he starved, but because he was sick. In the spring CROZIER and the remaining two men accompanied this cousin on the Bothia Felix Peninsula to Neitchille, where there were many Innuits. CROZIER and each of his men had guns and plenty of ammunition, and many pretty things. They killed a great many ducks, nowyers, &c., with their guns. Here they lived with the Innuits at Neitchille, and CROZIER became fat and of good health. CROZIER told this cousin that he was once at Innoi-le (Repulse Bay), at Winter Island and Igloolik many years before, and that at the two last named places he saw many Innuits, and got acquainted with them. This cousin had heard of PARRY, LYON and CROZIER of his Innuit friends at Repulse Bay, some years previous, and therefore when CROZIER gave him his name he recollects it. The cousin saw CROZIER one year before he found him and the three men, where the two ships were in the ice. It was there that the cousin found out that CROZIER had been to Igloolik.

CROZIER and two men lived with the Neitchille Innuits some time. The Innuits liked him (CROZIER) very much, and treated him always very kindly. At length CROZIER, with his two men and one Innuit, who took along a ki-ak? (an Inuit rubber boat, as E-BIER-BING thinks it was, for all along the ribs there was something that could be filled with air), left Neitchille to try to go to the Kob-lu-nas country, taking a south course.

When OUA-LA (ALBERT) and his brothers, in 1854, saw this cousin who had been so good to CROZIER and his men at Pelly Bay (which is not far from Neitchille), the cousin had not heard whether CROZIER and the two men and Neitchille Innuit had ever come back or not. The Innuits never think they are dead—do not believe they are. CROZIER offered to give his gun to the cousin for saving his life, but the cousin would not accept it, for he was afraid it would kill him (the cousin), it made such a great noise, and killed everything with nothing. Then CROZIER gave him (the cousin) a long, curious knife (sword as E-BIER-BING and TOO-KEE-LI-ROO say it is), and gave him many pretty things besides. [The dogs are all in harness, and sledges loaded and Innuits waiting for my letters. I promise to be ready in thirty minutes.] CROZIER told the cousin of a fight with a band of Indians—not Innuits but Indians. This must have occurred near the entrance of Great Fish or Back's River. More of this when I see you. \* \* \*

God bless you,

C. F. HALL.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* furnishes the following additional information:

On Saturday, Captain EDWARD B. CHAPEL, of the whaling bark *Monticello*, paid us a visit. He brings advices from Mr. HALL, the arctic explorer, to the 5th of August. Mr. HALL was still at Repulse Bay in August, but was expecting to leave immediately after the first great snow-storm, occurring probably about the middle of the present month, for Bothia Felix Peninsula and King William's Land. It has been a matter of wonder why Mr. HALL did not avail himself of the summer season to make his journeys, but Captain CHAPEL states that travel can only be successfully accomplished during the winter months, when everything is thoroughly frozen up. In the summer the lakes and streams are open, thus preventing the sledges from crossing. These months are taken advantage of, however, in forwarding supplies of provisions, &c., say for ten, twenty or even fifty miles.

When Captain CHAPEL left, there was a considerable fleet of whalers still at Repulse Bay. Mr. HALL has evidently retained his journal until the last ship was about to return home, so as to give the latest possible information. The document is expected by the whaler *Black Eagle*, due about the middle of this month, and will doubtless contain much valuable information. A cousin of ALBERT—a native companion of Mr. HALL—was one of a party who discovered the body of one of the crew of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN lying imbedded in the ice, from which it was with difficulty dislodged. The date of this discovery is at present unknown, but the journal may throw light upon it. When last heard from Mr. HALL and party were well and in the best spirits. They believed that their journey to Bothia Felix and King William's Land, would be made successfully.

Captain CHAPEL passed the winter at Repulse Bay very pleasantly on board the *Monticello*. He built a snow wall all around the vessel, some ten feet distant from its sides, as far up as the deck rails, covering the entire deck with a snow arch. He was enabled in this way to keep his cabin warm, and he says that he did not have even water freeze all winter. The thermometer stood in the cabin at 60 degrees above zero, while outside it stood at 60 degrees below. The 28th day of February was the coldest of the season.

MESSRS. J. E. TILTON & CO., of Boston, have in press a "Manual of Orchid Culture," by EDWARD SPRAGUE RAND, Jr., author of "Flowers for Parlor and Garden," etc. The volume is beautifully illustrated with colored plates and woodcuts. It is a complete guide to the cultivation of orchidaceous plants, giving every direction necessary for the successful cultivation of every known species and variety of both terrestrial and epiphytic orchids. The work is divided into two parts; the first cultural, containing sixteen chapters upon culture, temperature, construction of houses, treatment of newly-imported plants, potting, propagation, ventilation, watering, the flowering season, and cool treatment. The second a complete list of species, with

particular directions for the treatment of those requiring special culture. This volume, which has long been needed, will supply every want, and reviews orchid culture from its earliest days down to the present time.

#### THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE SOUTH.

##### GENERAL THOMAS SETTLING ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE }  
TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 13.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 59.—[EXTRACT.]—XIII. Reverend JOHN W. CALDWELL, a loyal minister of the Gospel, of the State of Georgia, having forwarded to these headquarters complaints against JOHN B. McGEHEE, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and other disloyal persons, for ill-treatment and persecution received from them, an investigation of the case has developed the following facts:

The Reverend J. H. CALDWELL, pastor in charge of Newman and Palmetto Station, in the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was duly and lawfully appointed to that charge, according to the rules and discipline of that church. The Reverend JOHN McGEHEE, presiding elder, contrary to and in violation of the laws and customs of that church, has ordered him to give up the pastoral charge of his church, and threatened to turn his family out of the church parsonage, because he (CALDWELL) did, on the 11th day of June, 1865, preach a sermon at Newman, therein setting forth the abuses of the institution of slavery, and advising the citizens to accept the Amnesty Proclamation, offered by the President of the United States, and so become good and loyal citizens.

It further appears that Presiding Elder McGEHEE ordered Reverend Mr. KIMBLE, a returned rebel chaplain, to take pastoral charge of CALDWELL's church, and ordered CALDWELL to Waraldson Mission, a place in a remote and obscure part of the Lagrange District, where he would have a very limited sphere of usefulness, and no means whatever of supporting his family.

It is accordingly ordered by the Major-General commanding, that Reverend JOHN B. CALDWELL be immediately reinstated in possession of the churches of Newman and Palmetto Station, and that he be protected and upheld therein by the United States military authorities of the District of Atlanta; and also that his family be protected in the quiet possession of the church parsonage until the expiration of the regular term for which he was appointed to officiate in those churches.

If Reverend J. B. McGEHEE, Presiding Elder, or Reverend Mr. KIMBLE, attempt in any way to prevent the execution of this order, or to interfere with Reverend Mr. CALDWELL in the discharge of his pastoral duties in his proper churches, they will be placed in arrest.

By command of Major-General THOMAS.  
Geo. W. HOWARD, Assistant Adjutant-General.

#### SUSPENSION OF THE EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF ALABAMA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, }  
MOBILE, ALA., September 20, 1865.

General Orders No. 38.

The Protestant Episcopal church in the United States has established a form of prayer to be used for "the President of the United States and all in Civil Authority." During the continuance of the late wicked and groundless rebellion the prayer was changed to one for the President of the Confederate States, and so altered was used in the Protestant Episcopal churches of the Diocese of Alabama.

Since the "lapse" of the Confederate Government and the restoration of the authority of the United States over the late rebellious States the prayer of the President has been altogether omitted in the Episcopal churches of Alabama.

This omission was recommended by the Right Rev. RICHARD WILMER, Bishop of Alabama, in a letter to the clergy and laity, dated June 20, 1865. The only reason given by Bishop WILMER for the omission of a prayer which, to use his own language, "was established by the highest ecclesiastical authorities, and has for many years constituted a part of the liturgy of the church," is stated by him in the following words:

"Now, the church in this country has established a form of prayer for the President and all in civil authority: the language of that prayer was selected with careful reference to the subject of the prayer—all in civil authority—and she desires for that authority prosperity and long continuance. No one can reasonably be expected to desire a long continuance of military rule. Therefore the prayer is altogether inappropriate and inapplicable to the present condition of things when no civil authority exists in the exercise of its functions. Hence, as I remarked in the circular, 'we may yield a true allegiance to and sincerely pray for grace, wisdom and understanding in behalf of a Government founded on force, while at the same time we could not in good conscience ask for its continuance, prosperity, etc.'"

It will be observed from this extract—1st, that the Bishop, because he cannot pray for the continuance of "military rule," therefore declines to pray for those in civil authority; 2d, he declares the prayer inappropriate and inapplicable because no civil authority exists in the exercise of its functions. On the 20th of June, the date of his letter, there were a President of the United States, a Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, and thousands of other civil officers of the United States all in the exercise of their functions; it was for them specially that this form of prayer was established, yet the Bishop cannot among all these find any subject worthy of his prayers.

Since the publication of this letter a Civil Governor has been appointed for the State of Alabama, and in every county judges and sheriffs have been appointed, and all these officers are, and for weeks have been in the exercise of their functions, yet the prayer has not been restored.

The prayer which the Bishop advised to be omitted is not a prayer for the continuance of military rule, or the continuance of any particular form of government or any

particular persons in power—it is simply a prayer for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the persons in whose behalf it is offered—it is a prayer to the High and Mighty Ruler of the Universe that He would with His power behold and bless His servant, the President of the United States and all others in authority—that He would replenish them with the grace of His Holy Spirit that they might always incline to His will and walk in His ways, and that He would endow them plenteously with Heavenly gifts, grant them in health and prosperity long to live, and finally after this life to attain everlasting joy and felicity. It is a prayer at once applicable and appropriate, and which any heart not filled with hatred, malice and all uncharitableness could conscientiously offer.

The advice of the Bishop to omit this prayer, and its omission by the clergy, is not only a violation of the canons of the church, but shows a factious and disloyal spirit, and is a marked insult to every loyal citizen within the Department. Such men are unsafe public teachers, and not to be trusted in places of power and influence over public opinion.

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to the directions of Major-General THOMAS, commanding the Military Division of the Tennessee, that said RICHARD WILMER, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of Alabama, and the Protestant Episcopal Clergy of said diocese be, and they are hereby suspended from their functions, and forbidden to preach or perform divine service, and that their places of worship be closed until such time as said Bishop and Clergy show a sincere return to their allegiance to the Government of the United States, and give evidence of a loyal and patriotic spirit by offering to resume the use of the prayer for the President of the United States and all in civil authority, and by taking the Amnesty oath prescribed by the President.

This prohibition shall continue in each individual case until special application is made through the military channels to these headquarters for permission to preach and perform divine services, and until such application is approved at these or superior headquarters.

District commanders are requested to see that this order is carried into effect.

By order      Major-General CHAS. R. WOODS.  
FRED. H. WILLSON, A. A. G.

#### PERSECUTION OF UNIONISTS IN TENNESSEE STOPPED.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION TENNESSEE,  
NASHVILLE, September 21, 1865.

General Orders No. 29.

To Major-General J. M. PALMER, commanding Louisville:

In consequence of the many and repeated applications made to these headquarters for protection against unjust and illegal arrests and imprisonment of citizens resident in this Military Division who have been in the service of the United States, but now discharged, for acts committed by them while in such service and under the orders of superiors, the Major-General commanding directs that department and district commanders will most strictly prohibit and prevent all such action on the part of the civil authority, and will not permit the arrest, imprisonment, or trial of any person or persons for acts committed by them as soldiers while in the service of the United States and under the orders of superiors. This order will not be so construed as to interfere in any degree with the requirements of General Order No. 25, C. S., from these headquarters.

By command of      Major-General THOMAS.

#### TRIAL OF A SCHOOL GIRL.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE,  
MURFREESBORO', Sept. 24, 1864.

General Order No. 69.

I. Before a Military Commission, convened at Nashville, Tennessee, in pursuance of Special Orders No. 155, Extract 9, Headquarters, District of Middle Tennessee, and dated Nashville, Tennessee, July 1, 1865, and of which Major COLLIN FORD, One Hundred U. S. Colored infantry, was President, was arraigned and tried Miss EMMA LATIMER.

CHARGE I. Disloyalty.—Specification.—In this that said EMMA LATIMER, a citizen of Edgefield, Tenn., did, on or about the 4th day of July, 1865, tear down and trample under her feet, with intent to express contempt for the same, the American flag, which had been put up in honor of the anniversary of the National Independence of the United States. This, at the house of A. R. LATIMER, in Edgefield, Tenn.

CHARGE II. Uttering Treasonable Language.—Specification.—In this that the said EMMA LATIMER, a citizen of Edgefield, Tenn., did, on or about the 4th day of July, 1865, tear down and trample under her feet, with intent to express contempt for the same, the American flag, if it was put up a second time, in words as follows, to wit:—If it (meaning the American flag) is put up again I will tear it down and burn it up, or words to that effect. This, at the house of A. R. LATIMER, in Edgefield, Tenn.

FINDINGS.—Of the specifications of the first charge, "Guilty;" of the specification of the second charge, "Guilty;" but the Commission find that she used the threat before the 4th day of July, and not on that day as stated in the specification; of the second charge "Guilty."

SENTENCE.—And the Commission do, therefore, sentence her, the said EMMA LATIMER, to be confined in such military prison as the General commanding the District of Middle Tennessee may direct for the period of ninety days, and to pay to the United States a fine of (300) three hundred dollars, and in default of the payment of which, to be further confined in same prison until the whole fine shall have been satisfied, at the rate of two (2) dollars for each day's imprisonment.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT MIDDLE TENNESSEE,  
MURFREESBORO', Tenn., Sept. 24, 1865.

The proceedings, findings and sentence, in this case are approved, but in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Brevet Major-General commanding is pleased to remit the entire sentence. It will be well for Miss LATIMER to remember that it will not do to trifle with the sacred emblem of our nationality. That in spite of the opposition of all the school girls in the South, the "banner

"of glory and beauty" will still wave over the land of the free, and notwithstanding the united efforts of all the rebellious women in the country, will continue to float, until time shall cease to be, upon every breeze the pride and admiration of all thinking persons. She will be released from confinement and restored to her parents, with attention to SOLOMON's sage remark, "*He that spareth the rod spoileth the child.*"

The conduct of the prosecuting witnesses deserves a passing remark. The testimony shows that they had resolved on changing their place of abode previous to July 4th, but agreed to remain at the house of Mr. LATIMER until after that date in order to ensnare his little daughter, and get her into trouble. *Their first battle for the flag was with a thoughtless school girl !!*

The entire transaction looks like the work of children temporarily removed from parental care.

By command of      Brevet Major-General JOHNSON.

W. M. WRIGHT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

#### ARMY GAZETTE.

##### MOUNTED BATTERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, |  
WASHINGTON, September 28, 1865.

General Orders No. 139.

The following batteries are hereby designated to be retained as the mounted batteries of their respective regiments, in accordance with General Orders No. 126, of July 20, 1865, from this office, viz:—Batteries I and K, First United States artillery; batteries A and M, Second United States artillery; batteries C and E, Third United States artillery; batteries B and G, Fourth United States artillery, and batteries F and G, Fifth United States artillery.

By command of      Lieutenant-General GRANT.  
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

##### TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, |  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1865.

Captain Adolph Lunning, Tenth United States infantry, having been reported to the headquarters of the Army for desertion, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States, unless, within fifteen (15) days from this date, he appears before the Military Commission in session in this city, of which Brigadier-General J. C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and makes satisfactory defence to the charge against him.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

##### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

###### ASSIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon C. C. Byrne, U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty in the department of Tennessee, and ordered to duty at St. Augustine, Fla., at the expiration of his leave of absence.

Assistant Surgeon P. V. Schenck, U. S. A., is hereby ordered to duty in the Department of Texas.

###### ORDERED FOR EXAMINATION.

The following named Assistant Surgeons U. S. Army, have been ordered to appear for examination for promotion to Brevet Colonel C. S. Tripler, Surgeon U. S. A. at New York city.

J. P. Wright, C. C. Gray, F. L. Town, Dallas Bache, B. E. Fryer, J. H. Frantz, Webster Lindsay, H. R. Stillman, P. C. Davis, J. Sim Smith, C. J. Wilson, and G. M. Sternberg.

###### HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Surgeon N. R. Moseby, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Volunteers.

Surgeon Francis Salter, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Volunteers.

Surgeon J. Y. Cantwell, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Volunteers.

Surgeon Frederick Lloyd, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Volunteers.

Surgeon Artemas Chapel, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Volunteers.

###### RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Helsby, U. S. A.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

###### ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 19.—Commander Thomas H. Patterson, to command the *Brooklyn*.

Acting Ensign Francis A. Cook, to the *Vanderbilt*.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward E. Potter, to command the *Malvern*.

Lieutenant-Commander E. K. Owen, to duty in taking charge of the iron-clads laid up in ordinary, at Mound City, Illinois.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles L. Norton, Lieutenants Henry C. Tallman, Charles E. McKay, Ensign J. B. Coghlan, Paymaster George Plunkett, First Assistant Engineers Levi B. Green, Henry W. Robbie, Second Assistant Engineers Charles F. Mayer, Joseph S. Greene, Boatswain Hallowell Dickinson, and Gunner Felix Cassidy, to the *Brooklyn*.

Third Assistant Engineer John K. Stephenson, to the *Phoebe*.

Third Assistant Engineer Robert Crawford, to the *Periwinkle*.

SEPTEMBER 20.—Acting Ensign Charles V. Gridley, to the *Brooklyn*.

Chief Engineer David B. Macomb, to duty in connection with the iron-clads at League Island.

SEPTEMBER 21.—Professor Joseph E. Nourse, to duty at Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

SEPTEMBER 22.—Paymaster Charles W. Abbott, to duty at the Naval Academy.

Surgeon S. W. Kellogg, to the *Brooklyn*.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick Keecker, to duty at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry D. Todd, to duty at the Naval Academy.

Assistant Surgeon J. R. Tryon, to duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

SEPTEMBER 29.—Gunner Elijah Haskell, to ordnance duty on the *Day*.

###### DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 18.—Second Assistant Engineer W. W. Heaton, from the *Winnipeg*, and placed on sick leave.

Boatswain George C. Abbott, from the *Marion*, and ordered to duty connected with the Freedmen's Bureau of the United States Army.

Lieutenant-Commander Alfred Hopkins, and Lieutenant William W. Stewart, from the *Agamenticus*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander M. P. Jones, from the command of the *Pembina*, and waiting orders.

Commander E. G. Parrott, from the command of the *Agamenticus*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Edwin M. Sheppard, from the *Vanderbilt*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant William Whitehead, from the *Miantonomoh*, and ordered to the *Monadnock*.

SEPTEMBER 19.—Carpenter A. V. Goodloe, from the *Winnipeg*, and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

Midshipmen S. L. Wilson, S. H. Baker, G. W. Pigman, and H. C. Raebel, from the *Sabine*, and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

Sailmaker John J. Stamford, from the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

SEPTEMBER 20.—Passed Assistant Surgeon William C. Lyon, and Second Assistant Engineer Samuel Gragg, from the *Aroostook*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Joseph S. Skerrett, and waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer John Roop, Jr., from the Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Gunner James M. Hogg, from ordnance duty, and ordered to duty at the Naval Magazine, Fort Mifflin.

SEPTEMBER 21.—Assistant Surgeon Hosea J. Babin, from the *Marblehead*, and waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 22.—Carpenter Henry P. Leslie, from the Naval Academy, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon James McMurtie, from the *Monadnock*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon William T. Plant, from duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to the *Monadnock*.

Third Assistant Engineer Harrie Webster, from the *Winnipeg*, and waiting orders.

Gunner George Sirian, from the *Constellation*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Magazine, Norfolk, Va.

Second Assistant Engineer William J. Reid, from the *Marblehead*, and granted leave of absence.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Grove S. Beardaley, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Lieutenant-Commander George A. Bigelow, Lieutenant George M. Bache, Surgeon Thomas M. Porter, Passed Assistant Surgeon E. S. Bogert, Paymaster William H. Williams, Chaplain William A. Hitchcock, Chief Engineer William Roberts, First Assistant Engineer Oscar H. Lockey, Second Assistant Engineers William H. Harris, James Butterworth, Third Assistant Engineers Frederick Schoeler, Gates McAllister, J. H. Deamond, Boatswain George Smith, Gunner Thomas R. Wilson, Carpenter Nicholas Magar, and Sailmaker A. W. Cassell, from the *Niagara*, and waiting orders.

Commander Thomas T. Craven, from the command of the *Niagara*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer William H. De Hart, from the Atlantic Squadron, and granted sick leave.

##### PROMOTED.

SEPTEMBER 22.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Newton L. Bates, to Surgeon.

##### RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Second Assistant Engineer Albert Jackson.

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

SEPTEMBER 22.—Clifton T. Adams has been reinstated to his former position, as Midshipman, and ordered to the Academy.

##### VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

###### ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 18.—Mates Byron Tripler, John A. Orcutt and J. H. Wilson from the *Vanderbilt*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Daniel L. King, to the *Grand Gulf*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer L. S. Woodbury, to the *Powhatan*.

\* Acting Second Assistant Engineer Peter Anderson, to the *Monadnock*.

SEPTEMBER 19.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers Charles S. Glass, Francis M. Dyer and Edwin C. Booth, to the *Brooklyn*.

SEPTEMBER 20.—Acting Ensign G. M. Smith, to the *Malvern*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles W. Cronk, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Roswell F. Baker and Victor M. Osborne, to the *Vanderbilt*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William R. Vernon, to the *Tigress*.

Acting Master C. E. Mitchell, to temporary duty in the *Academy*.

SEPTEMBER 21.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer A. N. Gilmore, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Artemus L. Grow, to the *Monadnock*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer L. S. Woodbury, to the *Powhatan*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Grenville Lewis, to the *Rhode Island*.

Acting Gunner John Wran, to the *New Hampshire*.

Acting Ensign John Sears, to the *Onward*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William L. Orr, to the *Fuma*, Mississippi Squadron.

SEPTEMBER 22.—Mates Sidney W. Byran, to the *Ino*.

Acting Master G. W. Hyde, to the *Paul Jones*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. F. Hamell, to the *Lenape*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon T. M. Coan, to the *Brooklyn*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer B. F. Teal, to the *Monadnock*.

Acting Ensign August Adler to the *Portsmouth*.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Third Assistant Engineer James Hawkey, to the *Monadnock*.

Acting Ensign John Griffin, to the *Gulf Squadron*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. M. Battin, to duty on the Monitors *Oreto* and *Catavina*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Oran A. Rives, to the *Red Rover*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Marcelino Villazon, to the *Tigress*.

Mate John Reising, to the *Vermont*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John Gordon, to the *Volunteer*.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 18.—Acting Ensign Edwin M. Wood, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Mate F. B. Atkinson, from the *Vanderbilt*, and granted leave.

Mate James A. Ingraham, from the *Constellation*, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.

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leave, at the expiration of which, to report for the command of the *Academy*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward Reilly, from the *Bermuda*, and granted leave, and on the 1st of October to report for duty on board the *Vanderbilt*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. C. Thatcher, from the *Memphis*, and waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 21.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander J. W. Smith, Acting Master E. G. Farber, Acting Ensigns John Bishop, W. J. Kirby, Henry Hamre, M. I. Smith, and Theodore Nickerson, Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon L. H. Kendall, Acting First Assistant Engineer Frank W. Wyman, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Robert J. Jones and John N. Mattock, from the *Bermuda* and granted leave.

Acting Master W. A. Maine, Acting Ensigns G. W. Prindle and A. Felix, from the *Vermont*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns H. Wakefield, from the *Alleghany*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign W. D. Faber, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign A. D. Henderson, from the *Chickopee*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Martin H. Gerry, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Robert L. Churchill, William Clarke and Joseph Hafer, from the *Aroostook*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Garrison, from the *Vanderbilt*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer B. C. Du Plaine, from the *Monadnock*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.

Acting third Assistant Engineer W. P. Whittemore, from the *Monadnock*, and granted leave.

Acting Gunner George W. Allen, from the *New Hampshire*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. H. Roberts, from the *Bermuda*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer T. V. McIntosh, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. A. Ingles, from the *Bermuda*, and waiting orders.

Mates W. G. Smith and W. C. Nye, from the *Bermuda*, and granted leave.

Mate W. Arkine, from the *Alleghany*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Richard Fenger, from the Mississippi Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.

SEPTEMBER 22.—Acting Ensign M. J. Durney, from the *Fearnott*, and granted leave.

Mate William H. Wood, from the *Potomac*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign J. Louis Harris, from the *Tempest*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Oliver Swain, Acting Assistant Surgeon G. B. Le Compte, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer A. McH. Geary, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Thomas J. Myers, from the *Winnebago*, and granted leave.

Acting Master William L. Howorth, from the *Catalpa*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Charles J. Rogers, from the Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Master Charles Huggins, from the *Paul Jones*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon S. C. Bartlett, from the *Lenapee*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Acting Gunner William E. Webbe, from the *Navy Magazine*, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Acting Ensign W. F. Hodgkinson, from the *Poolemouth*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Ino*.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenants Eben Hoyt and William H. Wood, Acting Master F. A. Cross, Acting Ensign B. McGill, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward F. McElwell, from the *Niagara*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign George H. French, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander W. C. Rogers, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Robert W. Mars, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted sick leave.

Acting Ensign and Pilot Samuel Lomas, from duty in charge of tugs *Primrose* and *Rescue*, and ordered to the *Academy*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George C. Osgood, from the Monitors *Onondaga* and *Catawba*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Mates L. P. Cooke, Harrison Delano, Rotheus Denning and M. J. Burnes, from the *Niagara*, and granted leave.

#### PROMOTED.

SEPTEMBER 19.—Mate John A. H. Wilnuth, to Acting Ensign.

SEPTEMBER 20.—Acting Ensign F. A. Strandberg, to Acting Master.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Acting Ensign John F. Merry, of the *Saratoga*, to Acting Master.

#### APPOINTED.

SEPTEMBER 19.—George Brown, Mate, and ordered to remain on the *Chocura*.

#### APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

SEPTEMBER 18.—Acting Gunner Daniel Damon, of the *Choctaw*.

#### ORDER REVOKED.

SEPTEMBER 22.—Acting Ensign Edwin R. Warren, to the *Onward*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

SEPTEMBER 22.—Acting Master C. F. Mitchell has been placed on waiting orders.

#### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending September 30, 1865:—

Joseph Anthony, seaman, August 31, Government Insane Hospital.

Henry Knight, seaman, September 21, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Timothy Sullivan, seaman, September 21, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

James Maine, corporal marines, August 16, U. S. sloop *Cyane*.

Edward Christofarson, (alias Johan Martin Wuk), ordinary seaman, August 14, U. S. steamer *Swanee*.

Samuel Allen, seaman, September 10, U. S. steamer *De Soto*.

Richard J. Hoffman, Acting Master, September 21, Philadelphia.

Henry Smith, beneficiary, September 21, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Peter Dunn, landsman, September 18, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Alfred Jordan, seaman, September 23, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

Henry Gilre, marine, September 25, Naval Hospital, New York.

John Thompson, landsman, July 4, New Orleans.

Charles W. Babbitt, carpenter, September 23, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Solon Clay Smith, acting third assistant engineer, July 10, U. S. steamer *Hibiscus*.

Appleton B. Hassell, landsman, September 28, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Frederick Palmer, landsman, August 10, receiving ship *Great Western*.

James Fitzpatrick, landsman, September 19, receiving ship *Great Western*.

Lewis Mack, seaman, September 25, U. S. steamer *Pittsburg*.

#### PRIZE LIST.

The following additional prizes are now ready for distribution, viz:

<i>Capitol</i> .	<i>Prize</i> .
<i>Picket Boat</i> .	<i>Albemarle</i> .
<i>Toga</i> .	<i>Swallow</i> .
<i>Merrimac</i> .	<i>Henrietta</i> .
<i>Chocura</i> .	31 bales cotton.
<i>Gertrude</i> .	50 bales cotton.
<i>Clyde</i> .	42 bales and 11 bags cotton.
<i>Cornubia</i> .	59 bales cotton.
<i>Honeysuckle</i> .	<i>Augusta</i> .
<i>Froteus</i> .	<i>Ruby</i> .
<i>Acacia</i> .	<i>Julia</i> .
<i>Glide</i> .	<i>Malta</i> .
<i>Newbern</i> .	<i>Pevensey</i> .
<i>Roebuck</i> .	<i>Terrapin</i> .
<i>Roebuck</i> .	<i>Rebel and Nina</i> .
<i>Somerset</i> .	<i>Circassian</i> .
<i>Quaker City</i> .	44 bales of cotton:
<i>Mahaska</i> .	<i>Della</i> .
<i>Vicksburg</i> .	30 bales cotton.

#### NAVAL REGISTER.

*AGAMEMNON*, double-turreted iron-clad, has been ordered out of commission at the Boston Yard.

*BROOKLYN*, screw, 20, will soon go into commission. She has hauled out from the wharf at the Brooklyn Yard, and is now anchored near the receiving-ship *Vermont*. The *Brooklyn* will be commanded by Commander Thomas H. Patterson. Chief Engineer De Luce has also been assigned to the *Brooklyn*.

*DAWN*, screw, 3, late blockade-runner, arrived at the Brooklyn Yard on Saturday, Sept. 30, from Norfolk. She towed to New York the ship Charles Phelps, one of the Government purchases made during the late war. The latter will be sold at auction at the next sale of surplus vessels. The following is a list of the officers of the *Daun*, viz.:—Lieutenant-Commander, J. C. Chaplin; Acting Masters, L. G. Cook, A. Buhner; Acting Ensigns, H. D. Foster, Charles F. Waters and Samuel S. Beans; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. J. Duhling; Acting Assistant Paymaster, George C. Hendee; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Thomas Bently; Second Assistant, George C. Castell; Third Assistants, George W. Keller and E. G. Schwartz.

*IROQUOIS*, screw, 10, arrived at the Brooklyn Yard on the 1st, from an extended cruise in the Atlantic Ocean and the East Indies, whence she came in ninety-four days, including seven days spent in port. The *Iroquois* was put in commission at Baltimore on the 31st of March, 1864, and after serving some months on our coast she was ordered to cruise in the English Channel. She sailed from New York on the 10th of July, 1864. Her stay in those waters extended over a period of two months, when she was dispatched to the East Indies via the coast of Brazil. During the time she has been on foreign service she has traversed the distance of 44,100 statute miles, of which 14,650 miles have been under sail alone. The following is a list of the ports she has visited and the dates: 1864, Brest, France, July 27; Cherbourg, Aug. 7; Dover, England, Aug. 10; Bologna, Aug. 12; Sandgate, England, August 16; Havre, Aug. 18; St. Marseire, August 27; Paulleac, Aug. 29; Bordeaux, Aug. 30; Calais, Sept. 4; Quiberon Roads, Sept. 9; Portsmouth, Sept. 16; Funchal, Maderia, Sept. 25; Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Sept. 28; Porto Grande, Oct. 5; Island Fernando de Noronha, Oct. 18; Fernambuco, Oct. 21; Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 30; Santos, Nov. 19; St. Catherine, Nov. 22; Montevideo, Nov. 27; Buenos Ayres, Nov. 29; Tristan d'Acunha, Dec. 28; Cape Town, Jan. 9, 1865; Mauritius, Jan. 29; Galle, Ceylon, Feb. 17; Penang, March 5; Singapore, March 9; Anjier, Java, March 14; Batavia, March 15; Rhoio, May 18; Sourabaya, June 11; Simons Bay, Aug. 8; St. Helena, Aug. 25; St. Thomas, Sept. 21; New York, Oct. 2. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, C. R. P. Rodgers; Lieutenants, Samuel D. Greene, Alexander H. McCormick; Acting Master, Thomas Hanrahan; Ensigns, Henry C. Taylor, Allen D. Brown, Wm. K. Wheeler (Acting); Surgeon, Job Corbin; Assistant Paymaster, John A. Bates, jr.; Acting Chief Engineer, Joseph W. Stormes; Acting 1st Assistants, W. H. Best, Romeo E. Stall; Acting 2d Assistant, John B. Roach; Acting 3d Assistants, H. P. Gray, Edward Ewel; Acting Gunner, J. C. Clapham; Mates, C. F. Purrington, C. Rice, William Welsh, B. F. Reiter; Captain's Clerk, E. A. Gay; Paymaster's Clerk, J. H. Hunt. On Monday the *Iroquois* began to discharge her ordnance stores, preparatory to being put out of commission.

*MANTONOMOH*, double-turreted ironclad, went on a preliminary trial trip in the lower bay of New York harbor, on the 2d. The trial was made between buoys denoted for the trial, the distance between which was carefully measured. The vessel, having her whole armament on board, made six knots against the wind and tide, and on the return trip did better than that. The distance run was over sixty miles. This trial was preliminary to her sea trial trip. The turrets were worked admirably during the trip. The ventilating apparatus was also thoroughly tested, and was declared faultless. Vice Admiral Farragut, who was on board during the trial and experiments, spoke in high terms of the ship. The engines, which were built at the Novelty Works, in this city, are proportioned by Mr. Isherwood, the Chief of the Steam Bureau, and are excellent types of his system. There are two independent back-acting propeller engines of thirty-inch cylinder and twenty-seven-inch stroke. She has four of boilers. The spacious proportions below deck afford Martin's abundance of room for the officers and crew, the whole being ventilated by improved artificial means. The armor of the hull consists of five and one-half inches of the best rolled wrought iron. The deck is mailed with three and one-half inches of plate iron. Her tonnage is one thousand five hundred and sixty-four tons. The two moveable turrets are each twenty-three feet in diameter outside and twenty-one and a half feet inside. The armor of the turrets consists of ten inches of wrought iron. The armament of the *Mantonomoh* consists of four fifteen-inch guns. These are mounted on the monitor naval gun-carriage, and can be worked by steam machinery or manipulated by hand, as circumstances may require. A prominent feature of the *Mantonomoh* is the elegance with which she is fitted up from engine-room to officers' cabins. The latter are gotten up in a style of luxury and convenience not usually seen on an American man-of-war. The principal cabin is spacious and carpeted with the best Brussels carpet. The furniture, lockers, tables, &c., are of the best black walnut. The chairs and lounges are trimmed with fine green brocade. The officers' staterooms are very comfortable, and have all the conveniences that the ingenuity of the upholsterer could suggest. The petty officers and crew are also well cared for. When fully loaded, with ammunition, armament and stores on board, the *Mantonomoh* draws but fourteen feet of water. The ventilation of the ship has received the utmost attention. Between the two turrets is a large ventilator, through which is driven to the hold of the ship a current of air sufficient to make the vessel as comfortable as if she were a first-class sloop-of-war. The following is a full list of her officers:—Commander, Daniel Ammon; Lieutenants, A. V. Reed, Wm. Whitehead and Thomas C. Bowen; Acting Master, J. C. Dutch; Surgeon, James McMaster; Acting Assistant Paymaster, A. D. Bach; Acting Master, C. Wappenhause; Acting Ensigns, W. McLeod, H. Jones; Mates, B. H. Hertzman, W. H. Howland, W. H. Lesinet, F. C. Bailey; First Assistant Engineer, N. B. Clark; Second Assistants, G. E. Turner, H. C. Bly; Acting Third Assistants, W. E. Holland, M. H. Peary; Surgeon, Stewart F. Dow.

the *Umpqua*, of the same length and two feet wider, but of light draft. An order has been issued for all the monitors lying off Cairo to leave for Delaware Bay, as soon as the stage of water in the Mississippi will allow. It is not believed, however, that they can get away before next spring.

*MERCEDETA*, screw, 9, arrived at the Brooklyn Yard on the 2d from Key West, Sept. 27th. She left at Key West the United States steamers *Muscoot* and *Sagamore*. The *Merceida* left Baltimore in May, 1865, and has been attached to the Gulf Squadron, under Rear-Admiral Thatcher, since that time. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant-Commander, M. Haxton; Acting Masters, W. H. Price, H. W. Mather, Acting Assistant Paymaster, Edward T. Parker; Acting Assistant Surgeon, H. R. Watts; Acting First Assistant Engineer, William S. Smith; Second Assistants, D. Morris, J. T. Smith; Third Assistants, H. W. Speight, W. H. White; Acting Ensign, J. W. Susancomb; Mate, James G. Paine; Captain's Clerk, F. Stanton.

*NEASHAMIN*, screw, 17, was to be launched at the Philadelphia Yard on Thursday. She is a sister ship to the *Ammonoosuc*, and was built from drawings furnished by the Bureau of Construction. She is one of the sharpest propeller war vessels in the world, and if there is anything in the model, she has all the qualities of the fleetest ship ever built. If she fails in speed it will be the fault of her engines. This vessel, with those of her class, have been designed and constructed with a view of making speed the paramount object. The dimensions of the *Neshaminy* are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 335 feet; over all, 354 feet; extreme beam, 44 feet 6 inches; length of hold, 22 feet 10½ inches; tonnage, old measure, 3,212; new measure, 2,019; displacement in tons, 3,998; space occupied by boilers and engines, 172 feet; coal capacity on back deck, 475 tons, and 525 tons in the hold. Her armament will consist of 16 broadside guns 10 and 11-inch calibre, and one rifle pivot on the forecastle. The engines of the *Neshaminy* are being constructed and completed by John Roach & Son, at the Etna Iron Works in New York. They are designed by Mr. Isherwood, and consist of a pair of geared engines of 100-inch cylinders and 48 inches stroke of piston, geared to the propeller shaft in the proportion of about two to one. They will have double ported slide valves, cutting off at two-thirds of the stroke or less as required by the well known link motion. She will have one of Sewell's surface condensers, containing 7,168 seamless brass tubes. The pistons are intended by the designer to make 45 double strokes per minute, with a maximum pressure of 40 pounds of steam. She will have eight main and four super heating boilers, all horizontal tubular, having a total grate surface of 1,128 square feet; total water heating surface 28,300 square feet, and a total steam super heating surface of 2,848 square feet. She has the largest pair of geared engines for driving the propeller in the world, and they are without precedent. The total length of the gear-wheels from outside to outside is about thirteen feet, making nine feet length of teeth. The propeller shaft which carries the pinions is supported by three bearings, cast on the top of the engine frames. These bearings are each 4 feet long. The engine shaft which carries the large gear wheels is supported by four bearings, each 4 feet long also. The bilge pumps and the application of the injection for freeing the dip in case of leak are of the most perfect and reliable kind. The screw propeller will be four-bladed, fixed and disconnected at will, by means of a disengaging clutch. It will be 18 feet diameter, and 25 feet pitch. With 45 revolutions of the main shaft, it will be seen that the propeller shaft will have about 90, which, with a fair allowance for slip, say 15 per cent, will, it is calculated, give a speed of upwards of 18 knots. It remains to be seen, however, whether this number of revolutions can be attained. It may be remarked here that Mr. Isherwood, in his letter to the Secretary of the Navy on these sloops, states that the maximum speed will be 15 knots. The construction of the machinery is superintended by Chief Engineer John H. Long, U. S. N. Mr. W. L. Hanscom, Naval Constructor, late of the Boston Yard, superintends the launch.

*NIAGARA*, screw, 15, has been ordered out of commission at the Boston Navy Yard.

*SABINE*, school-ship, has arrived in New York Harbor, and during her short stay will enlist apprentice boys for the Navy. A number of good petty officers, coopers, tailors, a barber, and other artisans, will be shipped if they have seen service during the war. The petty officers are wanted for instructors for the boys, and must be of good character.

*TACONY*, paddle-wheel, 12, one of the Atlantic Squadron, having been thoroughly overhauled, has sailed from Boston for her station at Charleston. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, W. G. Temple; Lieutenant-Commander, H. M. Blue; Lieutenant, C. D. Jones; Passed Assistant Surgeon, G. D. Slocum; Acting Assistant Paymaster, A. D. Bach; Acting Master, C. Wappenhause; Acting Ensigns, W. McLeod, H. Jones; Mates, B. H. Hertzman, W. H. Howland, W. H. Lesinet, F. C. Bailey; First Assistant Engineer, N. B. Clark; Second Assistants, G. E. Turner, H. C. Bly; Acting Third Assistants, W. E. Holland, M. H. Peary; Surgeon, Stewart F. Dow.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Rebel rams *Columbia* and *Albemarle* are at the Portsmouth (Va.) Navy Yard.

The old store-ship *Chas. Phelps* will be sold. She was formerly a whale ship.

The guns in the new saluting battery on the Cob Dock, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, are being mounted as rapidly as circumstances will permit. It will be a fine affair when completed, the best in the country.

We allude elsewhere to the launch of the *Neshaminy* at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The small steamer *Antislavery* will be put together now that the launch of the *Neshaminy* leaves a ship-house vacant. The work on the *Pushmataha* is advancing rapidly. The *Monadnock* is fitting out for the Pacific. An additional pilot-house has been erected, and she

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune has figured up the cost of the rebellion. The public debt before the war and the retreat from which has been widely celebrated in song and story."

The receipts of the Government during the war, exclusive of loans, &c., were \$735,740,781. It is estimated, however, that before the war balance can be fairly struck, the national debt will swell up to \$3,000,000,000, and that the actual amount expended in suppressing the rebellion was about \$3,350,000,000, or an average of about \$338,000,000 a year. The expenditures of the first year of the war were about \$475,000,000; in the second, \$679,000,000; in the third, \$916,000,000; in the fourth, \$1,215,000,000.

The total expenditure of the Navy Department during the four years of the war was about \$350,000,000, and that of the War Department about \$2,650,000,000, of which the Quartermaster's Department alone expended about \$1,400,000,000.

The interest on the public debt on September 1st was one hundred and thirty-eight millions. Supposing the principal to be increased to three thousand millions, the interest will be, say one hundred and fifty-four millions. It is estimated that the annual expenses of the War Department for the future, supposing the effective strength of the Army to be about 125,000 men, will be full \$100,000,000; the expenses of the Navy Department \$25,000,000, and for the civil service, including pensions, &c., \$61,000,000 — making the aggregate amount of expenditures required \$341,000,000.

To meet this great expense the internal revenue receipts will annually amount to \$324,000,000; and the receipts from customs to \$76,000,000 — making the total annual receipts \$400,000,000. This, after paying the annual demands upon the Treasury, will leave \$80,000,000, which sum, it is believed, can be annually applied towards the payment of the national debt.

The Lexington (Va.) Gazette announces as follows the arrival in that town of General Robert E. Lee, who is about to take charge of Washington College:

On Monday last, 18th instant, General Lee made his appearance on our streets. He had travelled across the country from Cumberland county, a hundred miles or more, on horseback, arriving a day sooner than he was expected, and taking our citizens entirely by surprise—not in the mode but in the time of his coming; for his style of locomotion was already known, and is perfectly in accordance with his quiet, unostentatious way of doing things. The General is, for the present, the guest of our worthy and well-known townsman, Colonel S. Mc Reid.

The board of trustees of the college meet to-day to take steps for filling the chair of "Mental and Moral Philosophy," now vacant, and for the transaction of other important business.

The Index, of Pittsburgh, Va., publishes the subjoined extract from a private letter to one of its editors from General Lee:

It should be the object of all to avoid controversy, to allay passion, give free scope to reason and every kindly feeling. By doing this, and encouraging our citizens to engage in the duties of life with all their heart and mind, with the determination not to be turned aside by the thoughts of the past or fears of the future, our country will not only be restored in material prosperity, but will be advanced in science, in virtue and in religion.

Wishing you every success, I am, most truly yours,

R. E. LEE.

GENERAL Monroe M. Parsons, of Missouri, late of the rebel service, was recently killed near Camargo, Mexico, in a fight between the Liberals and the Imperialists. After the surrender of Kirby Smith, he went to Mexico, with several of his men, and joined the forces of Juarez. He served under Sterling Price during the war, and some of his earlier operations are thus noticed by the St. Louis Republican:

He was present at the skirmish at Boonville, and during the retreat from that place he commenced enlisting a brigade of mounted men, which he succeeded in filling by the time he reached the southwest section of the State. According to the accounts of that time, his command was a motley assemblage of men, arms and animals; old men, some of them farmers of good condition, and plough-boys, bare-headed and bare-footed—some bearing shotguns and rifles, and others scythes blades improvised into swords, and miscellaneous mounted on sleek, well-kept geldings, mules, and the sorriest of country critters, bareback or with primitive sheepskin saddles. Being without a commissariat, they were forced to seek subsistence as chance offered, and in corn-fields and apple orchards. This precarious mode of living earned for them the nickname of "Blackberry cavalry." Their earliest exploit was the skirmish at Carthage, at which

place many of our St. Louis three months' volunteers first learned to "fight mit Sigel,"

\$90,867,828. On the first of July last it was

celebrated in song and story."

A MILITARY order has been issued in Georgia commanding postmasters not to deliver letters to persons who have not taken the oath of amnesty. The Rome Courier says a letter was received at the post-office in that place for a young lady, addressed to the care of her father. The young lady had not taken the oath of allegiance, and still refused to do so, but her father had, and demanded the letter on the ground that it was addressed to his care. The postmaster declined delivering it on the grounds that it would have been an evasion of the orders, and would not have been justifiable in doing so under the existing circumstances. The point was made and referred to the General for his decision. The following is his reply:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA, AUGUSTA, September 13, 1865.

Respectfully returned to the postmaster at Rome, Ga., through military channels; the letter will not be delivered until the orders of the Military Commander of the Department are complied with. Parties (not alien citizens) who cannot comply with the laws of the country will prepare themselves to leave the country.

By command of Major-General STEEDMAN.  
EDWARD G. DYKE, A.A.G.

THE Editor of the *Soldier's Friend*, New York, (not the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, as so many of those desirous of competing seem to think) has offered premiums to the soldiers and sailors of the Union who have lost their right arm in the war, for the best specimens of penmanship. The competition is exciting a great deal of interest among the soldiers, and a very interesting collection of specimens has been sent in. The premiums are respectively \$200, \$150, \$100 and \$50. The specimens are to be written on letter paper, with a page about eight by ten inches, one inch margin, and to be in every case, if practicable, original compositions. Selections will not be refused. But in every one there must be a sketch of the author's war experience, giving the time of enlistment, company, regiment, list of battles, when and where wounded, and residence, &c. The specimens must be addressed to William Oland Bourne, editor of the *Soldier's Friend*, No. 12 Centre street, New York, and must be sent in previous to the 1st of January next. The committee of award are Governor Fenton, Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., president of Sanitary Commission, William Cullen Bryant, George William Curtis, William E. Dodge, Jr., Howard Potter and Theodore Roosevelt, Esq.

SURGEON-General Barnes has sent a communication to the Secretary of War, setting forth the perilous condition of the records, &c., in the Medical Department, which is situated in a building in no wise fire-proof, and by reason of its proximity to wooden buildings, liable at any moment to be burned up. What steps the Secretary of War will feel authorized to take in the matter is not yet indicated, as he holds the proposition under advisement. But surely if Mr. Stanton has the authority he will immediately direct these records to be placed in a fire-proof building. Already the books and papers most valuable in a scientific point of view, and to the families of deceased soldiers, have accumulated so that they occupy the entire story of a very large building. A proposition will be made in Congress immediately upon its organization, to construct fire-proof buildings for the State and War Departments, the latter to include suitable apartments for the Surgeon-General.

SECRETARY Seward, who is engaged in analyzing the claims due to American citizens from foreign governments, has published a formal notice, inviting parties having claims not founded on contracts, which may have originated since February 8, 1865, to forward without delay to the State Department statements of the same under oath, accompanied by proper proof.

Under this notice merchants and ship-owners who have suffered from depredations committed by the Alabama, Sumter and Shenandoah, and the other British rebel pirates, can make out and submit their claims to the State Department, and our Government will ask compensation for the same from the British Government. Damages committed on our frontier by rebel raids from Canada, also come under this head, and sufferers will have an opportunity for presenting their claims for indemnity.

THE stump of the famous tree cut down by bullets at Spotsylvania Court-House last May has been appropriately mounted and placed upon the porch at the War Department, as indisputable evidence of the truth of a statement which has been generally discredited in reference to the incessant storm of lead on the Second corps' front during the 2d of May. The stump measures nearly two feet in diameter.

ter, and is presented to the Department by General Miles, who commanded a division of the Second corps during the eventful Spottsylvania days.

THE Parlor Organ, manufactured by Messrs. CARRHART, NEEDHAM & CO., is unequalled by any instrument of its kind in power, brilliancy of expression, or clearness and purity of tone. By a very ingenious contrivance, the swell has been inserted in the blow pedals of the instrument, where it is acted upon by the foot, thus giving much greater control over the swell, than has been heretofore obtained.

FIRST Lieutenant H. C. Cochrane, United States Marine Corps, late commanding marines in Mississippi Squadron, has reported at headquarters, Washington, for duty.

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of Fifty cents each.]

SHERMAN—BREVOORT.—At the residence of the bride's uncle, James H. Mather, in Eighteenth street, on Monday, October 2, by Rev. Mr. Holmes, Deacons L. SHERMAN, First Lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps, to MARY C. H., daughter of Captain A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C.

CHARLOT—BLODGETT.—In St. Paul's church, Buffalo, N. Y., September 18, by Rev. William Skelton, D. D., Rector, Breve Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. BLODGETT, U. S. V., to MARY C. H., daughter of Captain A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C.

DOWNEY—FABER.—At the residence of the bride's mother (Tip Top), near Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 21st ult., by Rev. Mr. Peter, Lieutenant George M. DOWNEY, Fourteenth Infantry, to Miss Lizzie M., daughter of Mrs. S. M. Faber.

BROWN—SIMPSON.—In Portsmouth, N. H., September 27, by Rev. George M. BROWN, Lieutenant HENRY J. BISHOP, United States Marines, to Miss NELLIE, daughter of A. W. Simpson, of Portsmouth. No cards.

CASEY—HEBERTON.—In Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., by Rev. A. ex. Heberton, Lieutenant SILAS CASEY, Jr., U. S. N., to Miss Sophie G., daughter of the late Henry F. Heberton, of that city.

## DIED.

MANN—At Elvira, Ohio, September 28, NELLIE M., only child of Colonel W. D. Mann, late of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, aged 6 years.

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**GOING NORTH.** Trains leave Twenty-Sixth Street.  
8 15 a. m. Mail Train for Chatham, stopping at all stations.  
9 00 a. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.  
10 00 a. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.  
11 00 a. m. Albany and Troy Express Train, stopping at Croton Falls, Pawling, Dover Plains, Millerton, Hillsdale and Chatham; connecting at Chatham with Western Road for points East, and at Albany and Troy with trains for the West and North.  
2 30 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.  
4 00 p. m. Pawling Train, stopping at Fordham, West Mount Vernon, White Plains, and all stations North.  
4 40 p. m. Albany and Troy Express Train, stopping at Croton Falls, Pawling, Dover Plains, Amenia, Millerton, Hillsdale and Chatham; connecting at Chatham with Western Road for points East, and at Albany with Express Train for the West.  
**SLEEPING CARS** attached at Albany.  
5 00 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.  
6 00 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.  
6 40 p. m. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.  
8 30 p. m. William's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.  
The 10 00 a. m. and 4 40 p. m. Express Trains for Albany and Troy run through without change of cars.

**GOING SOUTH.** Passengers landed at Twenty-Sixth Street.  
Troy 9 30 a. m. Albany and Troy Express Train, stopping at Chatham, Hillsdale, Millerton, Dover Plains, Pawling, Brewster, Croton Falls and White Plains.  
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5 00 p. m., NIGHT EXPRESS, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, and West.  
6 00 p. m., LIGHTNING EXPRESS, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.  
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